THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,351—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Abt June	PERSIA a	7951	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6003	CHINA	7932
17th "	CALEDONIA a	7536	.....	...
24th "	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10583
1st July	HIMALAYA a	6938	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6003	MACEDONIA..	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7933	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6003	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
5th Aug	SALSETTE	6003	INDIA	7911
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6003	MOLDAVIA ..	9500
26th "	CALEDONIA	7536	.....	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6003	MOREA	10890
9th "	CHINA a	6310	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6003	MONGOLIA ..	9905
23rd "	ARABIA	7933	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6003	MOOLTAN	10621

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

a These Steamers will call at BRINDISI.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (usually on WEDNESDAYS), taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
LUGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Trafford Hall	5321	25 Apl.	18 May	...	30 May
City of Manchester	5551	3 May	27 May	14 June	...
City of Lahore	7163	5 May	28 May	15 June	...
City of York	7810	3 June	25 June	13 July	...
City of Paris	9240	27 May	17 June	19 July	...
City of Glasgow	6529	19 June	12 July	1 Aug.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	12 July	5 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	22 July	14 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Aug.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5594	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of London	9330	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	...
City of Benares	6974	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
Egam	7000	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	8 Jan'12	6 Jan 12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	13 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar	13 Apll
City of Manchester	5551	2 Mar.	23 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	17 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	31 Apl.
City of Corinth	5443	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

M.C.A.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except City of Vienna and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
To Marseilles	573	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,051	489	859
" Liverpool	695	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer as provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares above quoted include Free Passage by E.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock,

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	8th June	9 a.m.	direct,
Linga	2171	Fri.	9th June	6 a.m.	† direct,

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer,

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly),

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 8th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, sailing 7th June, calling at Ports as inducement offers for particulars of which please apply to the Undersigned.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Thursday, 15th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Wardha," 3967 tons, sailing on or about 4th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for part cargo of which, also at through rates and with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

3rd June, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st July 1911
Trieste ...	5695	N. Iavanoich	1st Aug. "
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa ...	4720	E. Sobarich	1st Octr "
Bohemia ...	4254	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6317	P. Pavissich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6045	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500	
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545	" 585*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865	" 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350	
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
Intermediate Class to London	" 445	
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715	

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	
Saloon Class to London	" 545	to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865	to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tarare and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG,

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Nippon ...	E. Tarabochia ...	6350	24th June 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharge (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Num'er Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

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Number of inventions patented

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OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

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AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Karachi, Amoy, Penang, Tamsui (Formosa), Hongkong, Ipoh (Perak), F.M.S., Medan (Sumatra), Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (F.M.S.), Klang (F.M.S. States), Shanghai, Batavia, Samarang, Surabaya, Saigon, Manila, Cebu, Hankow, Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Foochow, Kobe, New York.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... " 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... " 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 5 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager,

STERLING CUT GLASS.

HAWKES CUT GLASS is signed by the makers' name just as the old Chinese porcelain workers' put their "six marks" on a vase, just as the eighteenth century silversmiths utilized the ball mark.

It is the Gold Medal Glass of every great exposition of recent years, and among judges of fine glass its surpassing brilliance and cutting have won for it the highest esteem.

We are displaying an assortment of Hawkes Cut Glass in new designs which very well merit your attention.

The prices range from extremely simple to richly decorative designs in table service, vases, candlesticks, &c., &c.

For wedding gifts these importations offer most desirable selection.

We very cordially invite your inspection.

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SOLE AGENT,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° 150°

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED FROM AMERICA

Highest grade LAMP OIL

Rs. 6 per case ex-Godown.

Apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD., GRAHAM'S BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink YOU NEED this Hot Weather

is a "VITALIA" Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food "VITALIA."

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of 1 Box Leading Cases. By W. R. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE TREAD IS RE-INFORCED

by the introduction of a row of Rubber studs on either side. These help to protect and preserve the tread practically double the strength of the walls without affecting the resilience, and further prevent any tendency to skid.

The 1911

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B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

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OF THE BEST QUALITY MADE AT SHORT NOTICE.

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BREAKFAST, TIFFIN & DINNER served with best WINES and SPIRITS.

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THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following :—

GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.

PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.

ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.

BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertissments in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 223 of 1905.
GANGABAI, widow .....Plaintiff.
Vs.
JIVIBAI, widow.....Defendant.
Re Caste of Messrs. HIRALAL
Vs.
GANGABAI widow of KESHAV PITHA.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 16th day of March, 1911, the sheriff has been directed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of Messrs. HIRALAL and Co., all the right, title and interest of the plaintiff Gangabai, widow of Keshav Pitha, in the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dhobi Lane, opposite the Jackeria Musjid, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-one square yards and three-ninth of another square yard or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 643, and New No. 6329, Old Survey No. 1005, and New Survey No. 2161, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by public passage and partly by the property of Ghamrao Narayen, on or towards the West by the said Dhobi Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Dhobi Mooljt Nanji, and on or towards the South by the Hanooman Temple, belonging to Dhobi, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 733, and Street Nos. 57 and 59.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should on or before the 1st day of July, 1911, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 31st day of March, 1911.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HAJI SULEMAN JOOMA NOOR, late of Bombay, Khatri Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, Dyer and Commission Agent, deceased.

1. HAJI ABDOOL LUTIFF bin MAHOMED HUBIB SUFFERY, of Ahmedabad, Kagdi Borah Mahomedan, inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kalupore, Ahmedabad.
2. NOOROODIN GOOLAM MOHIDEEN, of Bombay, Kagdi Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Nagdevi Street without the Fort.
3. SEEDICK HAJI MAHOMED, of Bombay, Khatri Mahomedan inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort

and

4. BAPULAL CHUNILAL, of Bombay, Bania Hindu inhabitant, a Mehta, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort, the executors named in the said Will.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven and in the second year of our Reign.

(The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.)

A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.
H. H. WADIA, The 24th day of May, 1911.
Messrs. PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA & Co., Petitioners' Attorneys.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS SERVICE TO SIMLA.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS DURING THE HOT WEATHER THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

THE EXPRESS through service between BOMBAY, and KALKA via the NAGDA MUTTRA RAILWAY, DELHI, MEERUT and SAHARANPUR, is worked with corridor Trains fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Refreshment Cars are attached between Baroda and Muttra to which First and Second Class passengers have access from early in the morning to late at night. The duration of the journey between Bombay and Simla is approximately 46 hours. First Class Return Tickets available for two months are issued from 1st May to 31st July (inclusive), at the following greatly reduced rates between the undermentioned Stations, on the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways and Simla.

Stations.	Return Fares Rs. a. p.	Timings Up	Down.
Bombay ...	128 10 0	Arr. 7-15	Dep. 21-15
Mhow ...	108 9 0	,, 22-40	,, 5-20
Neemuch ...	95 11 0	,, 23-30	,, 4-55
Nasirabad ...	85 13 0	,, 8-3	,, 19-55
	Simla Dep. 8-15		Arr. 18 30

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
AN
ENGLISH FOX HUNT.
THE MEET.
A-Hunting we will go. Drawing Cover.
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GONE AWAY.
THE DEATH.

AND

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Our Star film "DIMITRY DONSKOJ."
A finely acted and beautifully coloured Russian Drama.
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In which Max Linder marries his master's fiancee and other attractive films.
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OUR GRAND PRIZE SHOW.
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Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys, for Messrs. Popatchand Amerchand, Kasturchand Amerchand, Pitamber Amerchand, and Caugalei Amerchand, the mortgagees and with the consent and concurrence of the mortgagor, Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co. the Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property at the premises, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 4th of June 1911, at 5 p. m. (S. T.) pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated 5th day of December, 1901, and made between the said mortgagee of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement and bungalow standing thereon, situate at Santa Cruz, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, in Salsette and in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 3,837 square yards or thereabouts bearing New City Survey No. 130, and assessed by the Municipality under, No. 25, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Kursandas Hurji Mulji, on or towards the west partly by the property of Sulleman Cassum, and partly by Government Lane, on or towards the south by a tank, and on or towards the north by the public road leading to the Railway Station.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office, Prince Building, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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Bombay, 3rd June, 1911.

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Manager.

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RESULTS FOR 1909.

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New Premiums (1909) ...	,,	90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period	,,	273,119
Annual Income ...	,,	1,422,602
Assets ...	,,	10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies	,,	25,606,534

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CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT BOMBAY

WARRANTED FIFTEEN

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers will, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 31, Meadows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following :—

On account of the consignor, a lot of the hosiery :—

45 dozen gents' socks.
35 dozen lace black stockings.
20 dozen silk lined lace black and tan stockings.
20 dozen different coloured tan stockings.
30 dozen embroidered stockings.
14 dozen under shirts.
20 dozen bathing costumes.

On account of the concerned.—

100 bottles Vicker's ink.
1 bale old vests.

A lot of household articles and furniture belonging to a European Gentleman, consisting of :—crockery, glass-ware, fine plated vegetable dishes, cruet-stands, spoons, forks, fruit knives and fish knives, boxes, aluminum pots, folding chairs cane chairs, &c. &c.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Situate at Hasanli Tank Road (known as Madusar Oar).-Dadar, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Mr. Manekji Dorabhai Wadia the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Damodar alias Baba Raghoba and/or heirs the Mortgagors, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 8th day of June 1905, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, Auctioneers, will on MONDAY the 12th day of June, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 900 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Hasanli side of Tank Road, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 273 and 542 and New Nos. 3960 and 4423, Old Survey No. 275 and New Survey No. 1-1439 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 4249 and Street No. 610 and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the East by the property of Jeevaji Dhondji Dauru, on or towards the West by the property of the Mortgagee ; on or towards the North by the property of the Mortgagee and on or towards the South by the public gully ; and are now in the occupation of Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at 1st Memonwada Street or Memonwada, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the surviving Mortagagee Mr. Narotamdas Harjiwandas, and on account and the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Rahimtools Husan Miya, the deceased Mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power of the sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 21st day of April, 1909, and made between the said Rahimtools Husan Miya (since deceased), of the one part and Harjiwan Narondas (since deceased) and the said Narotamdas Harjiwandas of the other part, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will on SATURDAY, the 17th day of June, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises, at 5 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 107 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the eastern side of 1st Memonwada Street or Memonwada, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 103 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 109, and now under Ward No. 615 (1) and Street Nos. 361-362, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the aforesaid Memonwada Street, on or towards the North by the Memonwada Masjid or Mosque and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Fateh Mahomed Rahimtools.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the said surviving Mortgagee, at their office Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE of VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, situate at Ghoghari Moholla, out of Fort, Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 258 of 1910.

Ahmed Dawood .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Ibrahim Dawood and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from B. J. Desai, Esqr., who is appointed Special Commissioner and authorised to sell the property under decretal Order of Reference dated the 8th day of September, 1910, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of June, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage tenement consisting of one of the two compartments of a dwelling-house, situate, at Ghoghari Moholla, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 146 square yards. Registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old Nos. 864, 865, 868, New No. 8031, Old Survey Nos. 1772 and 1772, New Survey Nos. 1002 and standing in the name of Osmar Cassam and registered by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 6210, and Street Nos. 102 and 104, and bounded on the East by the said Ghoghari Moholla, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the other of the compartments of the said house and belonging to Essa bin Dawood and Yacoob bin Dawood, and on the South by the property of Hasan Cassum Oonagar, and now in the occupation of Bayabai and her children and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Dadachanji and Pochaj, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner at their office No. 101, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1911.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO.,
Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address : "HINGES BIRMINGHAM."
Telephone No. 1478.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 15, APOLLO STREET.

SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 4th June.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 4th June at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel Road, Byculla, in the compound of Messrs Richardson and Cruddas Iron Works, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as set of dining table and chairs, mirror and sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry cabinets and chiffoniers, marble tiled topped tables and teapoys, also open carved blackwood furniture such as chiffonier flower stands, lady's writing table and teapoys, iron and brass bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothes press, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, mahogany square piano, by Scheidmeyer and Soehne, glassware, crockery ware, plated ware, wind proof lamps, table ornaments etc., the property of A. Carnall, Esq., proceeded up country and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will receive up to 10th June next, at their office No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, on behalf of R. D. Sethna Esq., Receiver in High Court Suit No. 882 of 1910 (Sitaram Krishnarao Kirtikar vs. Krishnarao Sundarji Kirtikar and others) private offers for the purchase of a valuable landed property situate at Portuguese Church Road opposite Bhanderwada Lane, Lower Mahim, Dadar.

Full particulars of the property and the conditions of sale will be had from the Auctioneers at their Office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO COLLECT OUT-STANDINGS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Agent to the Official Assignee, High Court, Calcutta, and Assignee of the estate of Haji Abdur Rehman Haji Ahmed Patel, Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th day of June at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at their Rooms 1st Floor, No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort.

The right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the unrecovered out-standings as per list.

Conditions of sale and a detailed list of the out-standings can be inspected at the Auctioneer's Office.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

As THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, is a Public Holiday, there will be NO SALE of Horses and Carriages.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Municipal Stores.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p. m. (B. T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Central Stores (Water Works Stores) Chinchpoogly, a large lot of unserviceable stores consisting of auger screw, empty ink bottles, empty cases and drums, broken chairs, grey warm blanket, China cups, gun metal hose, fountains, glass sheets, N. P. hydrants, keys iron for stop top brass, Makintosh pillows, Piston rolls ; brass screws, large pipe cutting lathe, vertical engines and boiler for lathe, cast iron scrap, upright octagonal and stopping cases etc., etc.

On TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p. m. (B. T.) at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Tardeo.

A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of empty bottles, India rubber hose, helmets, W. I. boiler tubes, iron troughs, yent shaft, cane baskets, iron chain, woollen pieces, kerosine oil empty tins, empty jars, empty casks, galvanized fittings, brass boring, brass scrap, copper scrap, picks axes, quamallas, Wesson's patent blocks, typewriter, time pieces, galvanized buckets, leather scrap, W. I. scrap, zinc scrap, canvas, lead, rope, and rubber scrap, iron drums, powras, W. I. tanks, wooden hand carts, brougham carriage, empty drums, etc., etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m. (B. T.) at Pallav Road Workshop, behind the Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of C. I scrap, W. I. scrap, W. I. pipes and tubes, C. I. naves C. I. firebars, W. I. tyre bars, W. I. sheets and plates, drain cast bodies, W. I. tank, canvas and rubber lined hose, rubber hose and scrap, leather scrap, empty casks, empty tins and drums, gunmetal scrap, gunmetal borings, coal ashes, iron trough, W. I. chimney, N. S carts with bodies, zinc scrap, Thorneycroft steam meat wagon, 8 H. P. Marshal engine, 100 volt Parkar Dynamo with board, cables, switches and accessories, etc., etc.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1911.

Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT
CORONATION ARTICLES.
By a Brilliant Triumvirate :—
The DUKE of ARGYLL
Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

By A. C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

[The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 6, 13, 20 and 27.]

June 10th—Westminster Abbey : Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs, Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland ; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland ; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

UMRIGAR—June 2, Byramjee Eduljee Umrigar, Uran Distiller and Abkari Contractor of the firm of Kaverjee and Byramjee Eduljee S. Umrigar. Funeral this (Saturday) morning at 7 a.m. (B.T.). at Pydhonie. Deeply mourned by a large circle of relations and friends.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ADAIR—May 13, at 16 Westbourne Avenue, Hull, the wife of Alec C Adair, the West India Regt, of a son.

HAIG—May 14, at 2 Poulee Gardens, Devonport, the wife of Major A E Haig, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, of a son.

ROPER-CALDBECK—May 15, at 3 Hans Crescent, the wife of Major W Roper-Caldbeck, of a son.

CHURCHILL—May 10, at Amsterdam, the wife of W A Churchill, H B M Consul, of a daughter.

COTTER—May 8, at the Vicarage, Fenton, the wife of the Rev Claude B Cotter, of a daughter.

CUTHBERT—May 13, at Drews, Beaconsfield, Bucks, the wife of Gordon Cuthbert, of a daughter.

WELCH—May 5, at Sliema, Malta, the wife of Commander S H Welch, R N, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL-JENKINS—BERENS—At Hove, Henry Campbell-Jenkins, Barrister-at-Law, to Blanche Mabel Berens, daughter of Alexander A Berens, of 50 Eaton Square, S W.

DUNN—RICKMAN—May 10, at All Saints', Husbands Bosworth, Edward W Dunn, son of the late General Dunn, of Inglewood, Hungerford, to Helen, widow of Lieut-Col A D Rickman, late the Bhil Brigade.

DEATHS.

BYRON—May 12, at Calgary, Alberta, Canada, Cecil Edmund, son of Edmund By on, of Coulsdon Court, Surrey, aged 40.

COLLINS—May 9, John Argyle Welsh Collins, Chaplain his Majesty's Forces (retired), Vicar of Newton St Cyres, aged 76.

DENNYS—May 13, at Westbourne, Sidmouth, Harriot Margaret, widow of the late General J B Dennys, Indian Army (retired), aged 86.

HOLMES—May 13, at Hereford, the Rev Samuel Holmes, B A, St John's College, Cambridge, for 37 years Rector of St Nicholas, Hereford, aged 76.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 13m.

King's Birthday ; Public Holiday. Parade of Troops and firing of Royal Salute, 8-30 a. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attraction ; "The English Fox-Hunt."

Maxim:—"It's every men's business to mind his own business."—A. Brown.

FATIMA BIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of May the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 5,926, of whom 2,036 were males 2,298 females and 1,492 children. The average daily attendance was 191.

Y. M. M. A.—The ninth weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mahommedan Association will be held this evening at 8-40 p. m. (S. T.,) in the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. Shaikh Abdul Gani will deliver a lecture on the "Progress of Memory" in Urdu.

SUCCESSFUL INDIAN DOCTOR.—Mr. Habibmian son of the late Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed, is the first Indian to obtain the M. D and F. R. C. S. honours of the London University. Last year he passed the M. D. examination. The late Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed was a prominent member of the Corporation and a staunch supporter of higher education.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a lecture in Marathi on "Malaria" was delivered by Rao Bahadur Dr. D. P. Naik Dandeker to a large audience of mill-hands at Messrs. Morarji Gocouldas Mills, Parel, on Wednesday. Rao Bahadur Vassanji Khimji occupied the chair.

FIRE IN A STORE-ROOM.—Yesterday morning about five o'clock, a fire broke out in a store-room belonging to Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves, situated at Mazagon Road, Mazagon. The structure was constructed of corrugated zinc sheets and was used for storing ropes, canvas and other materials. It was looked up by the mucadam at 5 p. m. on Thursday. The Municipal manual engine from Mazagon soon arrived on the spot and put out the fire. The damage is estimated at Rs. 100. The fire is believed to have been caused by careless "bidee" smoking.

CORPUS CHRISTI PROCESSION.—To-morrow, Sunday, there will be the annual Thirteen hour's Adoration and Corpus Christi Procession in St. Andrew's Church, Bandra, at which there will also be first Communion of some children of the Parish. The evening service will begin with sermon in Marathi at 5-45 ; after the sermon the first Benediction will be given in the Church and the procession will begin to form and wind its way to Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra. The Rev. Father Lloyd-Thomas, Military Chaplain of Colaba, will preach.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regt., will play the following programme of music commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day :—

March	Lights Out ... E. McCoy
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier...Oscar Straus
Valse	The Barcarolle...Oscar Fetras
Selection	Songs of Toast ... Arr. J. Mougher
Sketch	Mumblin Mose ... J. C. Thurban
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs. Arr. Ord. Hume
Valse	Lustige Bruder...Vollstedt
Selection	Gaiety Echoes ... Ivan Caryll

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batln. B. B. & C. I. Rly. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, at 6 p. m., this evening :—

March	Enquirer Club...Brand
Overture	Mirella ...Gouod
Valse	The Will of the Wisp ...Lincke
Selection	The Girl in the Train ...Fall
Serenade	Sizilietta ...Blon
Selection	Harry Lauder Songs ...Hume
Indian Idyl	Hiawatha ...Moret

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening :—

March	Florentiner ...J. Fucik
Coro, Marcia ed Aria	Il Pirata ...Bellini
A Serenade	Birthday ...Eisoldt
B New Dance	Le Pilou Pilou ...Clerice
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier...Straus
Valse	La Valse d' Amour ...Cremieux
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs ...Monckton
Galop	Isis ...Faust

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THIS week, another charming series of views is announced at the Novelty Theatre, Bombay. The subject is an English fox hunt. It is a sport of the classes and the masses, for always with a popular pack of hounds will be seen a number of followers on foot who, though unable to go to the expense of keeping a horse, get in at the death on "shank's pony." The operator has secured some beautiful glimpses of English scenery in this picture and one can imagine oneself at home in the crowd at the meet. It brings the English country-side right into Bombay. This week several specially attractive comic films are down on the programme and they may be expected with reason to produce roars of laughter to-night. The programme is an exceptionally all-round and strong one and should draw good houses.

POLICE COURTS.

COLLISION OFF DABUL.

Marine Court of Inquiry.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, a Marine Court of Inquiry, consisting of Mr. A. H. S. Arton, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. R. C. Becket, Master, s.s. "Clan Forbes," and Mr. G. Kragh, Master, s.s. "Claverley," was held to conduct an investigation into the circumstances attending the collision between the s.s. "Queda" and the Pattimar "Mahalraprasad" off Dabul on the 25th ultimo. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Government ; while Mr. Craigie of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, appeared for the officers of the s.s. "Queda".

Captain H. H. Archdeacon of the s.s. "Queda," examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that when the second officer shouted to the wheel-man to put the wheel hard starboard, he woke up and ran to the deck. He felt a jerk as if the steamer had struck against something. He heard the people on the Pattimar cry. The wheel swerved and he at once threw the light life-buoy into the sea. The buoy ignited at once. The life-boat was then lowered and the second officer picked up ten men. The people on the Pattimar said one man was missing, so the second officer made a thorough search, but no body was found.

George Morgan Davis, Second Officer of the s. s. "Queda," examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he had been second officer for four years. He was on duty on the night on which the collision occurred. He was satisfied the course of the ship was in the right direction. The accident occurred at night, when was dark but clear. He saw an object ahead looking like a craft. He did not whistle but ordered the starboarding of the helm. It must have been somewhere near thirty seconds between that and the collision. After the collision, the captain came out and took command of the ship. The witness went up and threw out the life-buoys. There were no lights on board the pattimar. The sails were up.

Abdul Wahed, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was on the look out on the s. s. "Queda" at the time of the collision. The pattimar was about half a mile away when he first sighted it. He reported to his superior that there was a boat. He also shouted out that he had sighted a craft, but he did not get any reply. When the steamer collided with the pattimar all the men and the crew therein shouted out. He did not see them, but he had heard them cry.

Baria Rehman said he was at the wheel of the s.s. "Queda" on the night in question. The steamer was in the right course. The collision, which was sudden, occurred before he received any orders. That a boat was in sight was reported, but before he got any reply the collision occurred, and he heard some shouting coming from elsewhere.

Some more evidence was recorded.

The Second Officer's certificate was returned by the Court. It was stated that the Court would make a report to Government.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Mahomed Hussein Taki of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Syed Gamas Syed Meer, a servant in the employ of Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji with stealing two diamonds, one ring, a quantity of silverware and several other articles of the collective value of Rs. 2,255, belonging to Bibi Saheb Suraya Khatun, a sister of Mr. Tyebji. It appeared from the evidence that Bibi Saheb Suraya Khatun left Bombay for Jaujira a few weeks ago, leaving her bungalow in charge of the accused. On the 26th ultimo the accused, in company of a Marwari, named Gungaram Vithal, was found attempting to dispose of two diamonds of the value of Rs. 1,500 at Girgaon and was arrested on suspicion by Mr. Taki. It was then ascertained that during his mistress' absence the accused had removed the diamonds and other articles from a cupboard in a room in the bungalow and pledged a number of articles with Gungaram. Bibi Saheb Suraya Khatun returned to Bombay on Thursday and identified the articles. Property of the value of Rs. 2,160 was recovered from two Marwaris and a goldsmith. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Gangaram Vithal, Bhoosa Narayen and Poonamchand Moti were then charged with receiving and retaining stolen property. The further hearing was adjourned.

MOTOR CAR ACT.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. C. Knox of Cuffe Parade, appeared in answer to a summons taken out against him by Sub-Inspector Fern, charging him with driving his motor-car No. 1608 on the night of the 13th ultimo, at Grant Road, without having his tail and left-hand lamps alight. Mr. Knox admitted the charge and was fined Rs. 3.

Before the same Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged a motor-car driver named Atmaram Balaji with driving a motor-car without a licence. The accused was fined Rs. 5.

STATE INSURANCE.

Deposit Friendly Societies.

The National Insurance Bill was discussed on May 13 at the Annual Conference of the National Deposit Friendly Society, which as 220,000 members. The Conference was held in the Guildhall, Gloucester, and in the absence of the Duke of Northumberland, President of the Society, the chair was occupied by Mr. F. Acton, chairman of the General Committee. The Government measure, he said, was one of great magnitude. There was no doubt as to its comprehensive character which did the greatest credit to the ability and ingenuity of the master minds who prepared it and to the man who expounded it in the House of Commons. Personally, however, he looked with regret upon a system which was not voluntary—(hear, hear)—and he doubted whether the Government scheme, in whatever shape it became law would be found to be that panacea for disease and poverty which the Chancellor of the Exchequer affirmed. Nobody could foretell to a few millions the cost of a scheme into which they admitted practically everybody regardless of health and gave them all the same benefits. Care must be taken not to create a disease worse than that which they sought to remedy. How was this society going to be effected? Their executive had already been in communication with Mr. Lloyd George, who had sent them a reply saying : "It seems clear that the deposit principle is implicable to provision of the prescribed benefits, since under that system the sick pay of any member in case of more or less prolonged sickness will cease, but provided the organisation of the National Deposit Friendly Society is so adapted as to enable it to provide the prescribed benefit without the limitation Mr. Lloyd George is aware of no reason why it should not obtain recognition as an 'approved' society, and at the same time remain free to administer all other benefits of the deposit system." For this organisation to become an "approved" society, the Chairman remarked, would involve the establishment of a separate section. He would be sorry to see their deposit principle abolished. (Loud cheers.) It had been one of the permanent and beneficent features of their society that apart from provision for sickness and so on, a man or woman could rely for a rainy day on deposits. "We must," he said, "be very careful if we take on the Government business that the funds we have of our own are in fact our own, and that we continue to have perfect liberty to deal with those funds as we may decide." (Cheers, and a voice : "That's the thing.") His suggestion was that first of all they should give a unanimous assurance to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that while they would rather remain as they were they appreciated the objects of the Bill, and therefore would give him their support conditionally upon the terms of the Bill eventually being such as they could approve. He moved that a conference with extended powers should meet in London shortly and decide upon the course to be recommended, and that their decision should be submitted to the delegates at an adjourned meeting of the present conference, also to be held in London. The resolution was carried unanimously.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

An important change appears this morning in the pressure conditions in the west of the Peninsula and out to sea, and this, together with the experience of the mail steamer, indicates that an advance of the monsoon winds is taking place over the west and centre of the Arabian Sea. Slightly disturbed conditions in the north-west of the Bay of Bengal persist. Rainfall has been fairly general in Burma and a few falls occurred in the Peninsula ; Dehra and Chakrata also report thunderstorms.

The chief falls are :—Mandalay reports three inches of rain ; Maymyo, two ; Dehra Dun and Chakrata one and a half ; Mysore and Canada one.

The forecast shows that there will be an increase of rainfall in the southern half of the Peninsula, thunderstorms along the central and west Himalayas and no important change elsewhere.

STORM-SIGNAL.

A telegram has been received from the Meteorological Department, Simla which states : "Storm Signal—storm is believed to have broken up on Coast of Arabia—lower cautionary signal."

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2ND JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 2nd June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Delhi. Day temperature is in excess in the north Punjab and at Sirsa ; night temperature is 5° to 11° above normal over the whole division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme westerly districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity and maximum temperature are normal. Minimum temperature is in excess except at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0·48", of rain during a duststorm. Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Night temperature is 11° in defect at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded in west Central India and lightly to modesately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Temperature is in defect in west Central India.

The Central Provices.—Jhanda reports 0·24" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect in Berar and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures are in defect in the northern half of the division ; night temperature is in defect at Chanda and Raipur also.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur records 0·19" of rain. Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

General Remarks.—There has been a slight increase in the area of rainfall in Malabar. In the Central Provinces rainfall has decreased, the only precipitation of importance being 0·24" at Chanda. Local showers have fallen on the north Madras coast, in the south Bombay Deccan and south Rajputana. Skies are heavily clouded in the Madras Deccan. Seas have again become rough at Colombo but remain slight on the Malabar coast.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar. Some thunderstorms may occur in Mysore, the southern half of the Deccan and on the north Madras coast and isolated dust or thunderstorm in the east Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces and of Rajputana.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report :—s.s. "Caledonia" which left Aden in the afternoon of the 28th May experienced up to longitude 47° E light to moderate south-easterly wind and fine ; thence to longitude 52° E moderate to fresh west-south-westerly to southerly sea ; thence to longitude 58° E strong so therly wind and souther wind and high southerly sea ; thence to longitude 64° E moderate to gentle south-westerly wind and southerly swell ; thence to longitude 71° E moderate to gentle wind, in the beginning south-westerly and afterwards north-westerly with slight swell ; thence to her arrival in port this morning light north-easterly wind and fine. Winds are stronger than usual in the western Arabian Sea.

Appended in Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire	85·6	79·1	...	0·00
Jask	94·3	79·8	...	0·00
Muskat (18°)	101·8	91·1	...	0·00
Multan	109·3	92·5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	112·4	89·9	...	0·00
Lahore	115·9	87·2	...	0·00
Sirsa	114·8	86·5	...	0·00
Ambala	108·5	84·9	...	0·00
Delhi	103·0	83·2	...	0·00
Agra	111·0	88·0	...	0·00
Mainpuri	108·8	89·0	...	0·00
Jhansi	109·5	81·5	0·01	0·10
Cawnpore	109·3	88·9	...	0·00
Allahabad	109·6	87·5	...	0·00
Jagdalpad	113·6	83·3	...	0·00
Karachi	89·0	79·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	104·9	85·7	...	0·00
Jaipur	104·7	81·1	...	0·00
Kotah	107·8	78·1	0·48	0·48
Bhuj	96·6	79·5	...	0·01
Dwarka	89·3	82·2	...	0·01
Veraval	87·1	81·3	...	0·00
Bajko	101·1	76·5	0·01	0·01
Bhavnagar Para	104·1	82·0	...	0·00
Surat	95·1	82·6	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	104·6	82·4	...	0·00
Deesa	103·3	83·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	100·9	74·7	0·01	0·01
Indore	92·1	72·1	0·04	0·31
Jubbulpore	100·8	73·3	...	0·42
Sangor	99·6	75·1	0·02	0·36
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	...	...	...	...
Akola	103·2	84·1	...	0·00
Amraoti	104·3	82·8	...	0·00
Nagpur	105·6	84·8	...	0·00
Chanda	103·5	77·0	0·24	0·24
Raipur	104·7	78·6	0·01	0·15
Bombay	93·0	82·4	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	91·3	79·9	...	0·04
Mormugao	89·5	80·7	...	0·03
Karwar	89·0	79·0	...	0·00
Malegaon	102·0	80·6	...	0·00
Aurangabad	103·4	76·5	...	0·00
Poona	97·5	75·3	...	0·00
Sholapur	104·3	72·9	...	0·00
Bijapur	99·2	71·2	0·29	0·29
Belgaum	90·4	68·6	...	0·00
Aurangabad	101·2	76·7	...	0·03
Nizamabad (Indur)	102·9	78·2	0·07	0·07
Hyderabad	104·3	78·2	0·07	0·07
Mangalore	89·6	70·8	0·73	0·76
Calicut	85·8	77·6	0·05	0·05
Cochin	87·7	75·7	0·24	0·85
Coimbatore	89·0	79·5	0·03	0·03
Masulipatam	93·3	78·2	0·13	0·19
Bellary	102·0	79·3	...	0·00
Cuddapah	102·3	79·1	0·02	0·02
Madras	106·5	84·0	...	0·00
Bangalore	87·3	67·8	...	0·00
Coimbatore	93·4	74·3	0·09	0·09
Trichinopoly	97·1	81·3	...	0·00
Negapatam	94·1	82·5	...	0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 2nd June, was 29·785 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 4 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 29·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or anercid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Whit Sunday, 4th June.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St Thomas' the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy Rev C M Barham, Acting Archdeacon and Rev W A Sawtell—7 a m Holy Communion ; 7-45 a m Matins ; 8-30 a m. Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in G. Hymns 157, 156, 312, 155 ; 6-30 p m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns—154, 207, 210 ; Collections for—Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m and Evensong at 5-15 p m ; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a m ; on Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6 30 p m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy : The Venerable Archdeacon of Bombay. There will be no Services in this Church until June.

St. John's Church, Colaba—Clergy : Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton. 8-30 a.m , Holy Eucharist ;

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

Unveiling by the King.

AT noon on May 16 the imposing ceremony of the unveiling of the magnificent memorial to Queen Victoria facing Buckingham Palace took place, in the presence of a most brilliant gathering of royal personages and distinguished foreign representatives.

Arrangements were made for the representation at the ceremony of the military forces of his Majesty's Overseas Dominions, and certain officers at present in England in advance of the contingents which will specially represent those Dominions, at the Coronation were selected to take part. The representation was made as comprehensive as was possible in the circumstances.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

At five minutes to twelve the troops were seen giving the royal salute, the Grenadiers lowering their colours; and the royal procession came on foot through the centre gate of the palace preceded and followed by the Yeomen of the Guard. Behind the acting Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, and the Master of the Horse the King walked, with the German Emperor on his right, each wearing the uniform of a British Field-Marshal and the Order of the Garter. Next came the Queen, with the German Empress on her right and the Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia on her left. The Queen was wearing a richly embroidered biscuit-coloured dress with the Order of the Garter over a lace bodice, and and a hat with tea roses and cream coloured feathers. The German Empress wore black embroidered with gold, a black chiffon burnous, a large black hat with black feathers; while her daughter was in white and blue, with a white hat with feathers of two shades of blue.

THE ADDRESS.

When the procession, passing round the south side of the Memorial, had reached the top of the steps, and its members had taken their places on the dais, the King and Queen, the German Emperor and Empress, and all present stood while Lord Esher, the chairman of the executive committee, read the following Address:—

"May it please Your Majesty,

"We, Your Majesty's humble servants, entrusted by Your Majesty's Beloved Father with the duty of supervising the erection of the Memorial to Queen Victoria, of august memory, venture to lay before Your Majesty this Report of our proceedings and of the Progress of the Work.

"We may perhaps be allowed to express a hope that the Monument about to be unveiled, which owes so much to the initiative and active encouragement of King Edward, may receive Your Majesty's gracious approval.

"It will be a life-long regret to those associated with the erection of this Memorial that, by the will of God, the first Sovereign to succeed to that great Imperial Trust of free English Speaking Communities, which was formed and expanded under the auspices of Queen Victoria, should not have lived to see the Work completed.

"Every corner of Your Majesty's British Overseas Dominions and Colonies have contributed to the Fund we were appointed to administer.

"The Memorial which Your Majesty is about to unveil will stand for ages to come not only in remembrance of the honoured Sovereign and illustrious Queen-Empress whose name it bears, not only as a tribute of love, admiration, and gratitude from the people over whom she reigned for the long period of sixty-three years, but as a conspicuous mark of the bond of brotherhood binding the Empire together, and of loyal devotion to the Throne now filled by her most dearly beloved and trusted Grandson, in the person of Your Most Gracious Majesty.

"ESHER (Chairman), Beauchamp, Plymouth, Rededale, Schomberg K. McDonnell, John Stirling-Maxwell."

THE KING'S REPLY.

Copies of the Address were then presented by Lord Esher to the King and to the German Emperor and the King, having handed his copy to the Home Secretary, who stood a little behind him on his left, received from him the reply, which was in these terms:—

"We are met together to celebrate the completion of the noble monument raised to Queen Victoria by Her people all over the world.

"Ten years have passed since those who were chosen for this Trust from the foremost men of both great parties in the State began their labours. My beloved Father during this period had watched over and guided the work with tender interest and close attention, anxiously looking forward to the ceremony now to be performed. Though, alas! not spared to see the completion of the Memorial, King Edward VII. is more than ever in our loving thoughts to-day.

"The Committee have deserved the public approbation for the care and judgment which they have bestowed upon the honourable duty confided to them. The Memorial itself, alike in beauty and situation, does justice to the art of the sculptor and the skill of the architect. It now stands complete before our eyes to revive for us and to convey to our descendants the lustre and fame which shone upon that happy age of British history, when a woman's hand held for a period which almost equalled the allotted span of human life the sceptre of the Empire and when the simple virtues of a Queen comforted the hearts of nations.

"The Dominions and Colonies beyond the seas, which grew greatly in prosperity and strength during Her reign, and whose loyalty centred ever more directly upon Her august Person, have from every part and quarter of the globe united to enshrine Her memory; this monument represents the tributes of races and regions more various in character and circumstance than have been combined before upon a common purpose.

"It is a source of deep satisfaction to me and to my family that my dear cousin the German Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, is present at this historic ceremony. His Imperial Majesty is the eldest grandson of Queen Victoria, whom he always loved and venerated with natural affection, and his presence and sympathy with us during the last days of Her life and afterwards will never be forgotten by me and my people. Strong and living ties of kinship and friendship unite our Thrones and Persons. The Nation rejoices with me that he is here to-day to share in the unveiling of this Memorial.

"I pray that this monument may stand for ever in London to proclaim the glories of the reign of Queen Victoria, and to prove to future generations the sentiments of affection and reverence which Her people felt for Her and for Her memory. As time passes and the years unfold, events are revealed in their true character and proportion. We are sure that the tributes we pay to-day will not be disputed by posterity. Her life was devoted to the discharge of Her solemn public duty. Her authority was exercised on all occasions with sincere respect for Constitutional usage and tradition. No Sovereign in history reigned so long over so many millions of mankind; no ruler saw so many wonderful changes come to pass or witnessed such a vast expansion in the scale and power of human arrangements; no reign in this Kingdom ever gathered up more carefully the treasure of the past or prepared more hopefully the path of the future. No woman was ever held in higher honour. No Queen was ever loved so well."

Having read his reply, the King handed it to Lord Esher, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London, then began the dedication service. It consisted of the Kyrie, the Lord's Prayer, two special prayers, the words of dedication, the hymn, "O God, Our Help in ages past," and the Benediction. The music was performed by the choirs of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, Westminster Abbey, and St. Paul's Cathedral, under the direction of Sir Walter Parratt, the Master of the King's Musick, who stood in a prominent position on the parapet of the monument. To many of those present the singing, like the address, the King's reply, and the service, was all but inaudible, but a fine effect was obtained in the hymn by the massed bands, which accompanied the voices.

THE UNVEILING.

At the conclusion of the service the King and the German Emperor went together to the screen in which the electric button was placed. The King touched the button, the white hanging in front of the statue of Queen Victoria fell apart, and at his Majesty's signal, a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery in St. James's Park began to fire a Royal Salute and a Royal salute was given by the troops assembled, the standards and colours were lowered, and the massed bands played the National Anthem.

This was the great moment of the ceremony; but two touching and interesting episodes were to follow. First the German Emperor left the front of the dais to put in position at the foot of the column a large memorial wreath of green leaves. When he returned the members of the Executive Committee, who had been standing together during the ceremony at the foot of the Memorial, were presented to the King and the German Emperor, who were seen to exchange a few words with one or two. Among them was the sculptor of the monument. Mr. Brock was just passing on after his presentation when the King called him back, and, calling for a sword, gave him the honour of knighthood in the presence of the thousands assembled, and in the shadow of the great work to which he has given ten years of his life.

Nothing now remained but the march past, to see which the King and the Emperor came forward to the steps of the dais. The detachments of troops debouching from the Canadian Gate, formed line in succession, and led by the Royal Navy, marched past in column, then, wheeling to the right formed up in two masses on either side of the centre gates of Buckingham Palace, facing inwards, the standards and colour-parties taking post in front of each mass.

The royal party then returned to Buckingham Palace in the same order as on arrival, their route on the return lying round the north side of the Memorial, so that the crowds in the Green Park had the same opportunity of seeing them which had been enjoyed on the procession of arrival by those in St. James's Park.

When all was over the people still lingered, until at length, the chief actors in the ceremony having departed, the police cordons were relaxed, and it was possible for all to approach the monument. Soon the gleaning masonry, with its sculptured figures, was surrounded by a dense mass of people, and throughout the afternoon the crowds remained gazing upon the Memorial.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

Sir Charles Macara, interviewed at the close of the Eighth International Congress at Barcelona, said:—"Reports presented to the Congress from all parts of the world agree that the cotton trade everywhere is suffering from depression owing to the high price of the raw material and the diminished demand which that high price carries in its train. No country working alone can hope to provide the remedy. Even England cannot, though she has more than one-third of the cotton spindles of the world. The only way in which to bring about a better state of affairs is to establish unity of action among all cotton manufacturing nations. That unity our federation has achieved. The Barcelona Congress provides the proof. As this Congress has shown, in the seven years of our existence we have grown enormously in strength and in power. There is abundant evidence that in all parts of the world in which cotton is grown or marketed our influence is recognised and our requirements are studied. The planters of the Southern States of America, for example have shown themselves willing to accede to our recommendations. They are seeking our co-operation in reducing the enormous charges which accumulate during the process of transferring the cotton from their plantations to our mills, and they will not seek in vain. In many ways we can help them just as in many ways they can help us. We desire that they shall have a fair return for their labours just as we desire a fair return for our labours. Anything which unnecessarily increases the price of cotton is bad both for them and for us, and that there are unnecessary increases nobody can deny. The main business of the International Federation is to reduce them and eventually to abolish them. If our work should continue to be as successful as it has been we shall succeed, and shall thereby effect a saving of incalculable magnitude. We are doing all we can, also, to encourage the extension of the area devoted to the cultivation of cotton, and encouraging reports on this subject came to the Congress from all the European countries which possess colonies in those parts of the world in which cotton can be successfully grown."

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—May 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col C A R Browne, B
Lieut-Col J H Christie, I A, B
Lieut-Col P J Lumsden, I M S, S
Lieut-Col C G Parsons, I A, B
Major C H Bedford, I M S, S
Major A L Jacob, B
Major R G Tuson, I M S, B
Capt C A Gourlay, I M S, B
Capt V R Cotter, I A, B
Capt D G Wilson, I A, B
Hon Lieut T A Duffy, B
Mr S W Gracey, B Cov
Mr M W Fenton, C S I, B Cov
Mr C M W Brett, C S I, B Cov
Mr H Coupland, S Cov
Mr J MacKenna, B Cov
Mr P Mason, B C v
Mr A Marr, B Cov
Mr A B Napier, B C v
Mr M Yusuf, S Cov
Mr C A Badcock, B Cov
Mr J P Cobbs, B Cov
Mr R D Thomson, B Cov
Mr F E Down, B
Mr W E Acock, B
Mr F B Bradley-Birt, B
Mr E L Bagshawe, B
Mr Hussain Ghulam, B
Mr G W Sinclair, B
Mr J W Goilman, B
Mr Douglas Donald, C I E, B
Mr A F K Begbie, B
Mr C E V Goument, B
Mr A G C Fane, B
Mr R C Castle, B
Mr D'A Marriott, B
Mr E h s Fraser, B
Mr H A Moore, B
Mr H M Lease, B
Mr C Rennick, B
Mr G L Scarlett, B
Mr M L Oakes, B
Mr F Trafford, B
Mr E J Stephens, B
Mr G A Mungavin, B
Mr T McDonnell, B
Mr F W Toms, B
Mr W B Richards, B
Mr D J Macpherson, C I E, B
Mr M H A Morley, B
Mr G S McCrea, B
Mr B G Buckell, B
Mr P Roy, B
Mr E F Rawlins, B
Miss A Hare, B
Miss E Berry, B
Col W M Ellis, M
Mr A M A C G di Cadilhac, M Cov
Mr A J Curgenven, M Cov
Mr C W E Cotton, M Cov
Mr M R Kharegat, M
Mr A A Hall, M
Mr F L C Bowley Brown, M
Dr F Maitland Gibson, M
Mr J L Kelly, M
Mr A W Lushington, M
Mr A R Hogue, Bo Cov
Mr S G Pratt, Bo Cov
Mr H J M Cousen, Bo
Major-Gen J S S Barker, C B
Major-Gen A A Pearson, C B
Brig-Gen E T Gastrell
Col H F Obesney, R E
Col R C Broome, D S O, D G, A R D
Col G R C Westropp, S T E
Lieut-Col H Hudson, C I E S O, 1st Gds
Lieut-Col J A H Woodward, 37 Dogras
Lieut-Col H G Pritchard, 82 Punj
Lieut-Col C Mainwaring, 89 Punj
Lieut-Col F A Smith, 2 Ra
Lieut-Col C E Hendley, S I Fra
Major H J Barton, 3 E
Major S Geoghean, 74 Punj
Major F D Henslowe, 22 Cav
Major J H Hudson, I A
Major E C Loch, I A
Major A S H Teed, 14 Lrs
Major J S Swan, S T O
Major R A Steel, 17 Cav
Major N B G Strong 26 Cav
Major A C Stewart, Guides
Major R P W Quin, 41 Dogras
Major U F Bainbridge, D S O, G S O
Capt C G Blanford, R A
Capt S Reyd, R E
Capt H Y Salkeld, 2 Lrs
Capt T C Lethbridge, S T C
Capt J R Gardwood, R E
Capt R H Anderson, 45 Sikhs
Capt G D Campbell, 40 Pathans
Capt F R S Garvers, R E
Capt C W Butler, I A
Capt W M Fordham, 20 Lrs
Lieut F A de Pass, 34 Poona H
Lieut D T Macdonald, 1/5 Rifles
Lieut C L N Newall, 2 G R
Lieut T Moss, 30 Punj
Lieut C W Busbell, R E
Lieut W Dent, 103 Inf
Lieut R E Harenc, 4 Cav
Lieut E H Kelly, R E
Lieut E H Pearbett, 19 Punj
Lieut G G Richardson, 105 M Lt
Lieut R F Francis, 47 Sikhs

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE, &c.

Major C E [illegible]amp, I M S, B 3 months
Mr J Donald, B Cov, 5 months
Mr R B Kidd, B 3 months M C
Mr E L Crawford, B 3 months M C
Mr J Brandson, B 1 month M C
Mr J Haddock, B 6 months
Mr C St O W Thompson, 4 months M C
Capt T W Harley, I M S, M 10 days
Mr F E C Carr, 1 9 days M C
Mr E P Walsh, I O S, M 2 days M C
Mr R L Swann, M 4 months M C
Mr H R Hume, B 1 month 2 days
Mr N C Macleod, B 3 months 10 days M C
Mr F W Wilson, B 1 month 15 days
Major W H Hildebrand, 27 Punj

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr E P Walsh, M Cov
Lieut W L B Chapman, 89 Punj

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

In the House of Commons on Monday, May 15, Colonel Yate asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he is able to state what precautions have been taken under the opium treaty with China, signed on May 8, to prevent opium from other countries, such as Persia, etc., reaching China while the supply from India is being stopped.

Mr. Montagu: In connection with the agreement of 1907 for restricting the export of opium from India, the Chinese Government undertook to reduce progressively the import of Persian and Turkish opium into China and to extinguish it by 1917. The measures taken to this end by the Imperial Maritime Customs are described in Mr. Councillor Leach's general report on the opium question in China, presented to Parliament in October 1308. The Secretary of State understands that these measures are still in force.

THE TITLE OF HONOURABLE.

Colonel Yate asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he is aware that in 1893 the privilege of the retention of the title of honourable under certain conditions was granted to Colonial Members of Council; that the extention of this privilege under suitable conditions to Indian Members of Council is much desired in India; and whether he will take steps with a view to Indian officials and Colonial officials being placed as far as possible on an equality in this respect.

Mr. Montagu: I am aware of the orders of 1893 granting to Colonial Members of Council, under certain conditions, the privilege of retaining the title of honourable after they cease to hold office. But the case of Indian officials is not analogous, and the Secretary of State, after full consideration, is not prepared to move in the matter.

PERSIAN BALUCHISTAN.

On Tuesday, May 16, Mr. Morrell (for Mr. Wedgwood) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Chiefs of Persian Beloochistan were still raiding Persia, in spite of the advent of the new Governor-General; and whether they now paid taxes to or had any political connection with Persia.

Sir E. Grey: According to reports from his Majesty's representatives on the spot received since the date of the hon. member's last question on the subject, which was March 15, the new Governor-General of Kerman, immediately on his arrival at his post, began to make preparations for an expedition to Beloochistan to restore order and subdue the rebellious Chief, Bahram Khan. The expedition, consisting of 1,500 men, left Kerman on February 18 for Bam, where it was to be joined by another 1,500 men. On April 12 news was received at Teheran that this force had taken Bampore Fort, and intended to proceed against Fahraj. It may therefore be anticipated that the political supremacy of Persia will be re-established in Persian Beloochistan, but I have no specific information as to how far taxes are being paid in that district to the Persian Government. Four robberies of caravans and one of the post were reported as having taken place in Kerman in January, but according to the latest information received the new Governor-General is maintaining order in the province.

THE INDIAN DEATH RATE.

On Wednesday, May 17, Mr. Frewen asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he will state what is the normal death rate for India; and what was the death rate during the two years of scarcity, 1897 and 1900.

Mr. Montagu: It is not easy to say what the normal death rate for India is. The death rates of the several provinces differ considerably in any given series of years, and the death rate for British India as a whole is subject to great variations. The mean death rate for British India in the ten years 1890-1909 was 30·43 per mille, and in the ten years 1900-1909 was 34·52 per mile. The death rate in 1897 was 36·03 per mille, and in 1900 38·91 per mille.

THE HOWRAH GANG CASE.

On Tuesday, May 18, Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether the Government of India intend to do anything in the way of compensating the thirty-three men who were confined in goal for close on six months and then acquitted in the Howrah gang case, the trial showing that these men were arrested upon insufficient evidence.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State is not aware what are the intentions of the Government of India in this connection. He has not yet received a copy of the judgment, and cannot therefore offer an opinion in the matter; but perhaps I may remind my honourable friend of the general proposition that evidence insufficient to justly conviction is not necessarily insufficient to justify arrest.

THE NEWSPAPER "JAGADVRITTA."

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether the newspaper "Jagadvritta" is subsidised by the Bombay Government, if so, what is the extent of the subsidy per annum; whether he is aware that in the first issue it attacked the Brahmin community of the Deccan, demanding a general boycott of the members of the caste and, if so, whether steps will be taken so that in future the newspaper in question shall cease from publishing the editor's views condemning wholesale any section of the community who are law-abiding.

Mr. Montagu: The Government of Bombay have arranged to subscribe for 10,000 copies of the newspaper in question for a period of five years, at an annual cost of £1,000. As regards the latter part of the question the Secretary of State has no information. He is content to leave to the Government of Bombay the management of the experiment that they have undertaken. I may add that apart from the experiments which have been undertaken in Bombay, the Bengals, and the United Provinces, no further subsidies are contemplated at present.

NOTICES OF MOTION, QUESTIONS, ETC.

POPPY GROWING IN CHINA.

Mr. Theodore C. Taylor, to ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether Sir Alexander Hosie's report as to poppy growing in the Chinese province of Szchuan has now been received; and whether he will communicate its contents to the House.

COST OF MEDICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Mr. Kelly, to ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he is yet able to state the amount of money annually spent by the Government of India on the entire medical education of Anglo-Indian and Eurasian students for the military assistant-surgeon grade; whether there are similar officers to look after the troops in this country; and on what grounds is the existence of that branch justified in India.

Mr. Kelly to ask the Under Secretary of State for India, Whether the senior assistants in the chief civil medical institutions at Madras are military assistant surgeons; whether the entire cost of their medical education has been defrayed by the Government of Madras; whether he would state the reasons why they had been invariably preferred to Indian civil doctors who have better qualifications and who have been trained at their own expense; and when does he propose to make a statement on the reform of the medical service in India.

FORTH COMING MARRIAGES.

Marriages between the following have been arranged:—

Major E. C. Creagh, 57 (Wilde's) Rifles, Frontier Force, son of the late Major-Gen. W. Creagh, and Violet, youngest daughter of the late John Hargreaves, of Maiden Erlegh and Whalley Abbey.

Courtenay, son of the late Alfred Mason Hayes, Public Works Department, India, and grandson of the late Admiral Courtenay Osborne Hayes, of Petersfield, Hants, and Eileen, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Clayton Drake, of Broomhills, Honiton, Devon.

Wray Wilkins Wheston, Colonial Fellow of the Surveyors' Institution and Licentiate of the Royal Institute of British Architects of Hongkong, China eldest son of the late George Wheston, of Thames Ditton, and Constance Mary, youngest daughter of the late Robert Ashcroft, M. P. for Oldham, of Sedgley Hall, Lancashire, and Mrs. Robert Ashcroft of Morven, Kenley, Surrey.

Major George Barry Drew, 2nd Batt. 14th the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.), son of the late Major-Gen. Francis Barry Drew, C. B. and of Mrs. Barry Drew, Holmwood Camberley, and Violet Gwendoline, only daughter of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Fryer, late 19th Alexandra Princess of Wales's Yorkshire Regt., of 41 Palace Gardens Terrace Kensington.

Charles Frederick Grant, Indian Civil Service, Burma, elder son of the Rev. C. M. Grant. D. D., St. Mark's Parish Church, Dundee, and Mona, second daughter of the Rev. H. G. Sprigg, Rector of Emsworth.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, May 16.

The following appointments have been made in India:—

Army Headquarters Staff.

To be Inspector-General of Cavalry—Major-Gen. M F Rimington, C B, British Service vice Major-Gen, M H S Grover, C B, March 18.

Staff College, Quetta.

To be General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade—Lieut.-Col. G de S Barrow, 4th Cavalry, vice Major B Vincent, 6th Dragoons Feb. 17.

Personal Staff.

To be Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay—Capt. C T Davis, 107th Pioneers, vice Capt. G A Sullivan, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry April 1.

To be Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces—Capt. F C Waterfield, 45th Sikhs April 10.

War Office, May 16.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Brevet Major A W F Baird, DSO, the Gordon Highlanders, from a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, to be a Staff Captain at the War Office, vice Major H N R Cowie, DSO, the Dorsetshire Reg., whose tenure of that appointment has expired May 15.

Establishments

Ordnance College—Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, 3rd Class, and Hon. Lieut. B H Penn, Army Ordnance Department, to be Instructor of Military Artificers, vice Hon. Capt. R F Barber whose tenure of that appointment has expired May 7.

Inspection Staff—Major J H Mansell, R A to be Chief Inspector, and is granted the temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. while so employed, vice Lieut.-Col N B Heffernan, R A, whose tenure of that appointment has expired May 7.

Cavalry.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Capt. G H Watson to be Major April 5.

1st Royal Dragoons—Capt W D Grant resigns his commission May 17.

20th Hussars—Lieut R G Borwick resigns his commission May 17.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The undermentioned Super-Lieuts District Officers are restored to the establishment—W G Williams A Morrison May 15.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Capt and Brevet Major H R Peck to be Major, and to remain seconded April 20 Capt J D B Fulton is seconded for service with the Air Batt Royal Engineers April 25 Super Lieut M H McConnel is restored to the establishment May 12.

Royal Garrison Art—The undermentioned Lieut-Cols are seconded for service with the Indian Mountain Artillery:—J L Parker April 25 M M Noble April 27 H D Grier May 5 Super Lieut-Col N B Heffernan is restored to the establishment May 7. The undermentioned Majors to be Lieut-Cols—A C Currie, and to remain secondded, H O Vincent April 25, C W Browniow April 27 Major J H Mansell is seconded for service on the Staff May 7. The undermentioned Captains to be Majors—S W Robinson and to remain seconded; E C le Pelley April 15 W G Lyddon and to remain seconded J H Lawrence Archer, and to remain seconded E W M walker April 27 Capt G Ogilvie is second for service on the Staff Super Capt A C S Ward-Simpson is restored to the establishment May 1, Lieut R M L Dutton is seconded for service with the Indian Mountain Artillery April 28.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Capt. H B Clarke is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health May 14.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Second Lieut G M J A Griswood resigns his commission May 17.

Infantry.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Reg.—Lieut. F Booth is seconded for service on the Staff March 26. The promotion to the rank of Lieut. of the undermentioned Second Lieuts. is ante-dated as follows:—P J R Wigley to March 36; J F B Morrell, M V O, to April 1;

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. A C Hart to be Capt. March 4.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Reg.—The undermentioned Capts. to be Majors:—R P J Gwyn April 29; L Brandreth May 3.

The King's Liverpool Reg.—Super Capt. H C Owen is restored to the establishment May 1.

The Lincolnshire Reg.—Second Lieut. F H Blackwood to be Lieut. May 10; Second Lieut. R E Balders resigns his commission May 17.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt. H V V Kyrke is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army April 11.

The East Surrey Reg.—Capt. C C G Ashton to be Major May 3.

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Reg.—Capt. and Brevet Major M P Phelps to be Major March 30.

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Reg.—Major T P C Smith retires on retired pay. Capt. P M Robinson to be Major May 17.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry.) Captain A C G Luther to be Adjt May 15.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut C F Lee to be Adjt May 17.

The York and Lancaster Regt—Capt F E B Isherwood to be Major May 3; Second Lieut H A W Cole-Hamilton to be Lieut April 1.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—Capt F A M Welsh is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Super Capt R J Kentish is restored to the establishment May 17.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—The undermentioned Capts to be Majors:—R A Cunningham, M B, G G Delap, D S O, H Simson, W R Blackwell, H M Nicholls, M B, A Chopping, S G Butler, J J W W Prescott, D S O, P H Falkner, H E M Douglas, V C, D S O, E E Ellery, J W Langstaff, L Wood H B Fawcus, M B, E P Sewell, M B April 27.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Miss E E Hopcraft to be staff Nurse provisionally May 1.

Memoranda.

Capt S Phillips, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay May 17 The undermentioned Ridingmasters and Hon Lieuts, Royal Field Artillery, are granted the hon rank of Capt:—T A Sims, C E Caddington The undermentioned Quartermasters and Hon Lieut are granted the hon rank of Capt:—J H Styran, Royal Field Artillery, W Coley, Royal Garrison Artillery, J Murray, Royal Garrison Artillery May 15.

Admiralty. 15th May.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Captain Seymour Granger Leslie is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Department from the 13th April, 1911, and not as announced in the London Gazette of the 18th April.

Admiralty, 16th May.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908:—Engineer Commander Charles Edward Eldred has this day been placed on on the Retired List, at his own request. In accordance with the provisions of Orders in Council of 22nd February, 1870, 8th December, 1903, and 18th October, 1909:—Commander the Honourable Fitz Walter George Probyn Butler has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Major John Arthur Tupman is placed on Half-pay on appointment as Paymaster, vice Congdon, retired. Dated 10th May.

Admiralty, 17th May.

The following Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in, His Majesty's Fleet:—Rodolph Henry Fane De Salis. Dated 15th July, 1910. Edmund Arnott Hill. Dated 15th May.

Royal Navy Reserve.

Lieutenant Victor Ernest Speranza, RD, to be Commander dated 16th May.

War Office, May 19th.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major-General Thomas D'O Snow, CB, to command a Division, vice Major-General H E Belfield, CB, DSO, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 12th May.

Captain Henry I R Allfrey, The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General T D'O Snow, CB. Dated 12th May.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry S Sloman DSO, from The East Surrey Regiment, to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, at the War Office, vice Major temporary Lieutenant-Colonel A W F Knox, 58th Vaughan's Rifles Frontier Force, appointed a Military Attache. Dated 3rd May.

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards, Lieutenant the Honourable Edward S Wyndham to be Captain. Dated 10th May.

Second Lieutenant Eric J. D. Earl of Caledon to be Lieutenant. Dated 10th May.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards, Captain and Brevet Major Alfred Burt to be Major. Dated 10th May.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 28th March. Edgar R Coles and Norman McL More.

1st Royal Dragoons, Supernumerary Captain Bertie EP Leighton is restored to the establishment. Dated 17th May.

4th Queen's Own Hussars, Second Lieutenant Edward Austin to be Lieutenant. Dated 3rd May.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major Louis B. Montresor retires on retired pay. Dated 20th May.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 12th April:—William MacO Burden, and to remain seconded. John H Stone, and to remain seconded. Ambrose N Waddell-Dudley.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Major Franc's H S Giles is placed on retired pay. Dated 20th May.

Lieutenant Henry R Adams to be Captain. Dated 26th April.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Captain Charles J Heath is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 7th May.

Infantry.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), Second Lieutenant Anthony G A Morris to be Lieutenant. Dated 12th April.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Julius F Chevenix-French [illegible]ieutenant Dated 4th March.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Charles E G Shearman to be L[illegible]nt. Dated 3rd May.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Lieutenant Gerald W Browne to be Captain. Dated 1st February.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Francis T. V. Dunne is antedated to 1st February, Second Lieutenant Ronald W. S. Stiven to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st April, Lieutenant Robert S. Stuart is placed temporarily on the Half-Pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 14th May.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, The under-mentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 11th April, William B. Garnett. Meyricke E. Lloyd.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Supernumerary Lieutenant Edward T. J. Kerans is restored to the establishment. Dated 24th April.

The East Surrey Regiment, Major Hugh D. Lawrence to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H. S. Sloman, D.S.O., appointed to the Staff. Dated 3rd May.

The promotion to the rank of Major of Captain Cecil C. G. Ashton bears date 3rd May, 1911, and not as stated in the Gazette of 16th May.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Supernumerary Captain Frederick H. Span is restored to the establishment. Dated 2nd May.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Captain Robert N. Bray to be Major. Dated 6th April.

Second Lieutenant Robert J. A. Henniker to be Lieutenant. Dated 5th April.

The Royal Sussex Regiment Supernumerary Captain Roland H. Waithman is restored to the establishment. Dated 14th April.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of second Lieutenant Leonard H. Lee is antedated to 2nd February.

Second Lieutenant Francis L. du Moulin to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st April.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Ariel A. Mercer is restored to the establishment. Dated 20th April.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Gentleman Cadet Reginald Mansfield Owen, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant. Dated 20th May.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), Captain Alexander S. Turner to be Major. Dated 30th April:—Lieutenant George W. P. Dawes to be Captain. Dated 30th April.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 1st April. Walter E Williams, and to remain seconded, Thomas S. Wollocombe.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Richard S H Townshend to be Lieutenant. Dated 12th February.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buff's The Duke of Albany's, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be captains:—Duncan H Davison, and Adjutant of Territorial Infantry, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promation, 1909. Dated 25th March.

Kenneth Forbes-Robertson, dated 6th April.

Second Lieutenant The Honourable Eric O Campbell to be Lieutenant. Dated 28th March.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 3rd May, Ewen J Brodie, an Adjutant of Yeomanry, Territorial Force Charles C Grieve an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry.

Princess Louise's Argyll and and Sutherland Highlanders, Second Lieutenant Kenneth I Macpherson to the Lieutenant. Dated 31st March.

The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own' Lieutenant Darrell Ovey to be Captain. Dated 3rd March.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Walter R Stewart is antedated to 3rd March.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 1st April Reginald Cholmondeley Roger A Mostyn-Owen.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard P. Bond retires on retired pay. Dated 19th May.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors. Dated 17th May, Lawrence W. Harrison, M. B. Huge M. Morton, M. B. Marcus H. Babington Horace S. Roach Frederic Harvey.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps, the undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 12th May, James Harrison, and Thomas Bone.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Staff Nurses are confirmed in their appointments, their periods of provisional service having expired:—Miss Gladys St G Horne. Miss Constance W Mann, and Miss Isabel M Whyte.

Memorandum.

Royal Guernsay Militia, Colonel Hastings St L Wood, D S O, retired pay, is appointed to the Staff with the title of Assistant Adjutant-General vice Colonel J E La Mottee, Aide-de-Camp to the King, whosetenure of that appointment has expired, dated 15th May.

FALLING BIRTH-RATE AT HOME.

The fifty-seventh issue of the Registrar-General's "Annual Summary," containing the numbers of marriages, births, and deaths registered in England and Wales during 1910, with detailed information relating to the vital statistics of London and of other towns, has been published. The marriages in England and Wales during the year 1910 numbered 267,416, corresponding to a rate of 14·8 persons married per 1,000 of the population at all ages. This rate was 0·2 per 1,000 above the corresponding rate in 1909, but 0·7 below the average rate in the ten years 1900-1909. The marriage rate in 1893 was 14·7 per 1,000 living. During the next six years it rose gradually to a maximum of 16·5 in the year 1899, in the following five years it fell by degrees to 15·2 in the year 1904, in the next three years it rose again to 15·8 in 1907, during the next two years it fell to 14·6, and in 1910 it rose again to 14·8 per 1,000 living. The births registered in the year 1910 numbered 897,160, and were in the proportion of 24·8 per 1,000 of the population at all ages. This rate was 0·8 per 1,000 below the rate in 1909, which was the lowest rate reached till then. Compared with the average in the ten years 1900-1909 the birth-rate in 1910 showed a decrease of 2·7 per 1,000. The deaths registered numbered 483,321, and were in the proportion of 13·4 per 1,000 of the population. This rate was 1·1 per 1,000 below the rate in 1909, which the lowest rate recorded till then. Compared with the average in the ten years 1900-1906 the death-rate in 1910 showed a decrease of 2·4 per 1,000. Compared with the average in the ten years 1900-1909, the rate of infantile mortality showed last year a decrease of 26 per 1,000 births.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White h

MOSLEM-HINDU DISPUTE IN MADURA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, JUNE 2.

The Madura correspondent of a local paper writes under date the 1st instant that one of the streets, where the Karagam is being conducted is the West Masi-street, on Monday last, the Mahomedans marked as usual the beginning of Shadanakudam at Nagear by taking in a procession a flag attached to a long pole about 25 ft. high. When the Mahomedan procession arrived at the spot, where the Karagam festival is being celebrated, they found that the 'thoranam' across the street obstructed the passage of the flagstaff. The Mahomedans requested the leaders of the Karagam movement to hold aside the 'thoranam' for a few seconds to allow the flag-staff to pass. At first the leaders were prepared to do it, but on the inteference of one Kanadaswamy Pillay, a resident of the street and a lawyer's clerk, they refused to remove the 'thoranam.' The Mahomedans remonstated, while a few Hindus headed by Kandaswamy Pillay, said that the 'thoranam' should on no account be touched until the festival came to an end three days later, that if they touched it earlier some calamity would befall and that if the Mahomedans chose they might themselves do it which the Mahomedans were not prepared to do to avoid future trouble. Some Hindus of the adjoining streets interfered on behalf of the Mahomedans, but it was of no avail, the processionists then sought the aid of the Police. A police inspector and two sub-inspectors arrived on the spot and requested the Hindu leaders to hold aside the 'thoranam' and allow the flag-staff to pass. When the Police entreaties and remonstrances failed, the matter was reported to the Town Sub-Magistrate. He arrived at the spot and found that the Hindu leaders had left the place. He sent for a posse of constables and cut the 'thoranam' and thus made the passage clear for the flagstaff to pass.

The general Hindu feeling is against the leaders of the Karagam movement of West Masi-street. It is to be regretted that such an incident should have occurred in this town, where the relations between the two communities have always been cordial. I may here notice that last year, when this procession happend to come off when the Chaitra festival was in full swing, the whole pandal was removed at the request of the Mahomedans and that in the same street. Both the communities, except a few irresponsible non-Brahmin Hindus of West Masi-streets, regret the incident. The Mahomedan procession which arrived there at about 7 p.m. was detained there till midnight. I hear that the Mahomedans suffered some pecuniary loss in the shape of collections by this detention.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, JUNE 2.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. S. Hamilton resigns the Indian Civil Service.

The notification reverting Captain F. C. Fraser, I.M.S., to military duty, is cancelled.

Captain Mackie, I.M.S., is temporarily posted to the United Provinces.

Captain Wells temporarily goes to the Punjab.

The services of Captain T. S. B. Williams, I.M.S., are re-placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Dr. H. R. Schuller is appointed German Consul at Calcutta; Mr. S. Murray, is appointed Swedish Consul at Aden and Capt. A J H. Grey is posted as British Consul at Ahwaz.

Lt.-Col. Archer, Political Agent, is granted six months' leave.

Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs officiates as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lt. Col. Reit, I. A., is granted an extension of leave up to October, 1911.

Major Genl R. B. Adam is awarded a good service pension of £100, vice Lieut.-General Sir L. Dening deceased and Major General Bayley £50 per annum, vice Major-General Adams.

Major R. L. Carnegy, 29th Gurkhas, retired from the service.

Volunteer Officers Decoration is conferred on Major W. H. Templer, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

LORD MINTO ON INDIA.

The annual dinner of the society was held at the Savoy Hotel in the evening. Lord Ronaldshay, M. P., was in the chair, and Lord Minto was the guest of the evening. The company also included Lord Lamington, Sir West Ridgeway, Sir Mortimer Durand, M. Cheradame, General Sir E. Collen, General Sir E. F. Chapman, General Sir T. E. Gordon, Sir Frederic Fryer, Col. Sir Francis Younghusband, Sir A. C. Trevor, Col. Sir Thomas and Lady Holdich, Sir J. D. Rees Col. C. E. Yate, M. P., and Mrs. Yate, Col. Sir J. Dunlop Smith, Col. Sir Henry and Lady Trotter, and Mr. E. Penton (hon. secretary) and Mrs. Penton.

Responding to the toast of his health, proposed from the chair, Lord Minto said he could not claim to be an expert upon Central Asian matters for his time in India was almost entirely occupied with close attention to internal politics. The new conditions arising not only in India, but throughout the Eastern world, were of weighty moment, and they had in them great possibilities of affecting vital interests of our own. Dangers which seemed, at one time to threaten our interests on the North-West Frontier had to a certain extent disappeared, owing to the Anglo-Russian Agreement. It was the case, however, that the Ameer had always refused to ratify that instrument. He (Lord Minto) tried repeatedly to induce him to express some opinion on the subject, and though they had always been on the most friendly terms, he had failed in this effort. The Ameer had carefully avoided any allusion to the Treaty in answering letters. But though the Ameer had not given his adhesion, and at one time looked upon the Treaty with misgiving, the Agreement had helped to solve the problems of the North-West Frontier, and we were now in a much better position than before. The frontier danger had shifted from the North-West to the North-East. The advance of China to Tibet and the occupation of Lhasa, and also the movement towards the Burmese frontier, had put an entirely new complexion upon the future we had to face.

There was nothing more marvellous to him in recent years than the extraordinary advance of political thought throughout Asia. So far as our Indian administration was concerned, we could not ignore that advance. This course would have driven some of the most valuable elements in Indian life—the very factors we needed to stand by us—to disaffection, not to say sedition. The future of India very largely depended upon what we could do for the development of Indian industries. From a manufacturing point of view India was a country; Canada was also a young country; and it could not have become the great country it was now, bordering as it did the United States, without a high tariff wall against the products of the United States. The Canadians had created their manufactures and had become strong by the artificial aid given to their own industries. Of course, India was not in the same position as Canada: it did not touch up against the territory of any great manufacturing Power. But it did touch up against competition, and if they wanted to create great industries in India he did not see how they could do so without something like Tariff Reform. It was certain that in the future, and very soon, they would be hearing strong expressions of opinion in India as regards something being done in that way to safeguard Indian interests. It was because he had the welfare of India very much at heart that he felt so strongly on this economic question.

SPORTING NEWS.

BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

Honoured by the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, JUNE 2,

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge will be present at the final of the Beresford Polo Tournament at Annandale this evening and Lady Hardinge will give away the Cups to the winning team. Their Excellencies will entertain the players in the tournament at dinner to-night.

The final of the Beresford Tournament was played this evening between the King's Dragoon Guards and the Bashi Bazuks. The sudden downpour of last evening and the drizzle this afternoon had no effect on the heat and dust. The attendance was very good, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge and Lady O'Moore Creagh were present.

The hot and tedious journey to Annandale was fully recompensed by witnessing a splendid and stubborn struggle between two strong teams. His Excellency Lord Hardinge presented the trophy, also a silver cup to each player of the winning team. In conclusion three cheers were given for the Dragoons, His Excellency, and the runners up.

In the first chukkar the Bazuks secured a free hit and with a hard straight shot scored. Immediately after resuming the play the Dragoons with brilliant play equalised. In the second chukkar after a brilliant fight the Dragoons made two more goals. In the third chukkar the Dragoons made three more goals. In the fourth chukkar the Bazuks with a good play and stubborn resistance scored twice. In the fifth chukkar with beautiful side stroke the Bazuks gained another goal. In the sixth chukkar both teams pressed very hard but without farther result. Thus the Dragoons were victorious by 6 to 4.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gas Company's Social Club.

The following are the Cricket Fixtures for 1911 :—

June 3—Fort Office vs Works Office (B Gas Co's Social Club), home ground.
June 10—Paper Currency Office, Out ground.
June 17—Army and Navy Stores, Home ground.
June 24—Standard Oil Co, Home ground.
July 1—Bombay City Police Club, Out ground.
July 8—B B & C I Ry, Out ground.
July 9—B V A Club, Out ground.
July 15—Thos Cook and Son, Home ground.
July 22—B E S and T Co, Home ground.
July 23—National Bank, Out ground.
Aug 5—Army and Navy Stores, Out ground.
Aug 6—B V A Club, Home ground.
Aug 12—Graham and Co, Home ground.
Aug 19—Times of India, Out ground.
Aug 26—B B and C I Ry, Home ground.
Aug 29—Cox and Co, Out ground.
Sep 2—Bombay City Police Club, Home ground.
Sep 9—B E S and T Co, Out ground.
Sep 16—Thos Cook and Son, Out ground.
Sep 18—Cox and Co, Home ground.
Sep 23—Graham and Co, Out ground.
Sep 30—Commercial Gymkhana, Out ground.
Oct 7—National Bank, Home ground.
Oct 14—Commercial Gymkhana, Home ground.
Oct 21—Standard Oil Co, Out ground.

RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Jamsetji's Defeat.

London, May 15.

As was generally anticipated after the way the first rubber had gone a fortnight ago, C. Williams, the Harrow coach and English champion, had little difficulty at Prince's Club on Saturday in securing the one game necessary to regain for England a title which Jamsetji, the famous Parsi player, wrested from Gilbert Browne, of Charterhouse, as far back as 1903. Jamsetji agreed to go to England to defend his honours from the challenge of Williams, and it was decided to play two rubbers, each the best of seven games, but that in the event of either winning the first by four to love only one other victory was necessary, unless the loser on the first occasion should also win four to love on the second. Just a fortnight ago, at Queen's Club, William laid the foundation of his easy victory by taking four straight games with scores of 13—5 to 13—2, 15—2, 15—9, and 15—8 (63 aces to 34), and so on Saturday, when he secured the first game by 15 to 7, the world's championship, together with the stake money, amounting to £400, became this. It was once again a convincing proof or the old adage "that youth will be served." In racquets, perhaps more than in any other athletic game, strength, speed, and activity are important factors, and given anything like equal knowledge and skill, the player who possesses the other qualifications in the greater degree must always win. During the eight years that have elapsed since Jamsetji defeated Gilbert Browne he has been gradually approaching the veteran stage and naturally, at nearly 40 years of age, has lost some of the elasticity of movement which formerly made him so great an exponent. On the other hand, Williams is a powerful young athlete of 22, and just coming to his best. Since last year, when he won the English championship from Walter Hawes, of Wellington, he has improved enormously, especially when just prior to the first rubber with the Parsi he had some useful practice with that past-master of racquets, the retired champion, Peter Latham. At any rate, both at Queen's and Prince's Jamsetji, while exhibiting all his old-time brilliancy, whenever the ball came back easily, found himself run off his legs by his youthful, opponent, and at the end of some of the rallies he was thoroughly exhausted for the moment.

Saturday's match, notwithstanding the one-sided character of the earlier one, attracted quite a large company, but was soon over. Neither player was at his best, Williams, in his anxiety to "get home" as quickly as possible, trying to hit too hard, and consequently finding the "wood" rather frequently. Jamsetji was also off colour, and so, after the latter had, with slightly the best of the luck in getting up one or two strokes, reached 6—2, he only managed to add one other ace. On the other hand the challenger improved. He took the lead with a sequence of 5—7 to 6, and, increasing his advantage had won by 15 to 7 at the end of just nine minutes' play.

In order to give the spectators a show it was arranged to continue the rubber, although, of course, the subsequent games were simply of an exhibition character. They, however, produced some delightful play, with honours about equally divided. Williams, at first, seemed inclined to drop his games, having no further worry but, inspired by his rival's brilliancy, he quickly improved. Jamsetji won the first game at 15—12, and the second, after a set from 14 all, by 14—3 to 14—0. Then the Englishman found his best form, and won the next two with scores of 15—7 and 15—4. The Indian, however, took the remaining games at 15—12, and the proceedings terminated. In the later stages there was one glorious rally.

In point of style says "The Sportsman" Williams cannot compare with Jamsetji, but youth will be served, and age rather than anything else beat the ex-champion. Without playing nearly so well as at Queen's Club, Williams operated on his opponent's slowness in the court for all he was worth, and the Parsi frequently gave up any idea of attempting to get up balls in the corners. Jamsetji made a number of lovely strokes; his perfect swing formed one of the features of a one-sided match; but the Indian found the task of giving eighteen years or so away in age beyond his powers. Williams is wonderfully fast, and he made the pace so hot that Jamsetji could not live. The new champion hits very hard and keeps the ball splendidly low, and, probably best of all, he has the proper temperament for serious match play.

RAINSTORM IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, JUNE 2.

It rained heavily for an hour for the first time this year from seven to eight this evening. This is the first thunderstorm we have had this season, but though it does not appear to be the outburst of the monsoon, it looks much like it.

INDIA AND THE OPIUM AGREEMENT.

Effect on the Native States.

In the course of a long letter on this subject, addressed to the "Times," Sir C. A. Elliott, K. C. S. I. writes:—

Speaking of the Native States you say that the value of their exports of opium has in the past exceided £3,000,000 annually. I presume that this figure has been arrived at by assuming a certain estimate—such as perhaps 20,000 chests at £150 per chest—but it is easy to show that this would be erroneous. The average export of Malwa opium from Bombay during the last five years has been about 18,000 chests and the average price about Rs. 1,400 or £93, producing a total value of £1,674,000 say one and two-thirds million. The next assumption is that all this money is lost to the producing States; but of the Rs. 1,400 per chest, obtained in the Bombay market, Rs.600 per chest is the Government Pass Duty, leaving only Rs. 800 per chest as the net receipt to the exporters, or £954,000. (say to be liberal £1,000,000) as the value of the entire crop instead of your £3,000,000. This sum which you seem to think will be extinguished, has to be shared between three classes—the traders, the Native States, and the cultivators. The latter class, if they have to abandon growing this crop, will certainly suffer, as I believe it is true in Malwa (though not in Bengal) that no other crop can be raised with equal profit. But is this not the ordinary result when from a change in the taste of the consumer or from any other cause the demand for some article hitherto produced ceases? China was Malwa's chief customer for opium; China now declines to buy the drug, and so the attention of the cultivator must be diverted to some other article of production. As to the chiefs of the Native States, they stand to lose (1) the extra rent they levy from the fields on which opium is grown, and (2) the amount which they raise on duties over and above the British Government duty. There seem no figures which profess to state these amounts with any accuracy, but I think that to set down £100,000 as the produce from duties and double that amount from excess rents would be a fair estimate. What the traders would lose I have never seen calculated but they, like the cultivators, would have to employ their capital in some other form of trade.

It seems, then, that the loss to the Native States which you think so serious that it may even reduce some of the smaller territories to bankruptcy, should be brought down to quite small dimensions, and this on your assumption, which I have so far accepted that the production and the trade will be extinguished. But what is the authority for this supposition? It must not be forgotten that the Indian export of opium is not confined to China. When the agreement of 1907 was framed, it was calculated that out of 67,000 chests annually exported 51,000 went to China and 16,000 to other countries. While the 51,000 were to be brought down gradually by 5,100 chests a year, there was no talk of any reduction of the 16,000 chests, and this export will still go on so long as purchasers outside of China are found. Moreover, about 10,000 chests are taken as "Excise" opium for use in India. These have hitherto been compounded partly of Bengal and partly of Malwa opium, but I know of no reason why the Government of India should not decide that they should be entirely made up with Malwa opium; so that what with the demand for Excise purposes, and what with the export to "other countries" it is not necessary that there should be any decrease at all in the growth of the poppy in Malwa, or any suffering incurred by cultivators or chiefs or traders.

As to your statement that the result of the agreement will be a heavy blow to the Indian Exchequer and may possibly involve fresh taxation to replace the income, which you state as about £5,000,000 but which on the average of the three years before 1907 was about £4,750,000, I would remind you that the Indian Government looked this loss in the face in 1907, and decided that they believed it could be met without fresh taxation by the natural gradual growth of the revenue. The calculations they then made have never been published, but we know that the rise in price due to restriction of the supply, has resulted in a great windfall. The amount brought in by the export to China during the past three years dwindling as it was exceeded by nearly £4,000,000 the amount which would have been received at the average rate obtained in the three previous years. Besides, a similar windfall of £1,500,000 was reaped from the sales of the 16,000 chests to "other countries." The Government of India has therefore nearly £6,000,000 in its pocket to meet the future lean years. And will they be so lean? There will still be the income from "other countries," averaging nearly £1,000,000 at the old pre-1907 rates, and nearly £1,500,000 at the recent inflated rates. Add to which if the growth of the poppy under Government supervision in Bengal is stopped there will be an end of the greater of the expenditure in this Department, which was nearly £2,000,000 a year in 1904-7. It had already fallen to £1,250,000 in 1910, though the restriction of poppy cultivation in Bengal, and I take it that when the process is completed there will be a saving of about £1,500,000 from this source. Add this saving to the receipts from exporting 16,000 chests to "other countries," which will apparently exceed £1,000,000 and there is not much left of the loss of £3,750,000 for the Indian financier to grapple with.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Teheran, May 16 ("Times").—The Cabinet crisis appears to be over. Mushteshar-ed-Dowleh has rejoined it as Minister of the Interior.

Teheran, May 12.—Mr. Morgan Shuster, the chief American financial adviser, with two of his colleagues, arrived here to-day.

Mirza Mehdi Khan, Mushir-ul-Mulk, who has hitherto represented Persia in London in the capacity of Minister-Resident, has now been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James's.

Reuter's Agency learns that confirmation of a reported attack on Mr. Kingston, the Persian representative of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome, and Co., has been received in London. He has now arrived safely at Ispahan. The British Minister at Teheran addressed a Note to the Persian Government upon the matter.

Correspondence respecting the affairs of Persia has been issued. It covers the period extending from December 1909 to December 1910. On Oct. 30 Sir G. Barclay telegraphed from Teheran a report by his Majesty's Consul-General at Bushire regarding the gravity of the situation in Southern Persia. He telegraphed on the following day that he considered that the scheme of road guards should be given at a trial before recourse was had to intervention. On Nov. 12 he telegraphed as follows:—"The desirability of the engagement of a certain number of Swedes to organise the road guards is, I hear, being considered by the committee which has recently been constituted to deal with the disorders in Southern Persia. Yesterday Sardar Assad came to see me, and asked that the stipulated period of three months might be extended. In reply I informed him that unless his Majesty's Government were satisfied that Persian Government were taking efficient measures to cope with the disorders on the road, I could hold out no hope of postponing the execution of our scheme. It was therefore to the interest of Persian Government to draw up a scheme which would recommend itself to his Majesty's Government as likely to achieve the desired result." In reply to the foregoing Sir Edward Grey sent the following despatch to Sir G. Barclay on Nov. 14:—"Any expressed intention on the part of the Persian Government to engage as officers of proposed police force the nationals of a minor Power must be accepted as an earnest of their sincere desire to see matters mended. We must, however, reserve to ourselves the right to insist that at any moment when we may think the step necessary British Indian officers should be employed." On Nov. 30 Sir G. Barclay reported the steps taken by the Persian Government to secure the restoration of order on the Southern roads. "The Minister of War," he said, "has undertaken to despatch a force of between 2,000 and 3,000 men to Shiraz, and now that the Persian Government seem about to accept the offer of financial assistance from the Imperial Bank there seems a good prospect of Nizam-es-Sultaneh's receiving the promised support. Meanwhile, it is announced that Soulet-ed-Dowleh has guaranteed the safety of the main route from Bushire to Shiraz. Unfortunately the value of this guarantee is largely discounted by the news which reaches me at the moment of writing that the first caravan to abandon the circuitous routes recently followed and to trust to Soulet's guarantee has been looted between Shiraz and Kazerun." A month later Sir G. Barclay said:—"No robberies on Bushire-Ispahan road have been reported since Dec. 5, but latest intelligence is that Soulet, owing to disaffection of his tribesmen, has failed to provide adequate guards or to recover plunder, and that cessation of robberies is due solely to wintry weather. Nevertheless, caravans are now passing along main Bushire-Shiraz had, though certain British firms have hesitated to despatch goes by it unless I assured them that Persian Government would behold liable for looses."

RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

End of the Civil War.

Washington, May 18.

President Diaz having promised his own and Senor Corral's resignation before May 31, and it being agreed that Senor de la Barr, Minister for Foreign Affairs, shall become Acting President, with General Madero as chief adviser until elections are held within six months, the rebel leader to-day declared peace throughout Mexico, except in Lower California. In that province General Madero admits that the movement is entirely independent, but he is confident that all the other factions will cease hostilities, because the surrender of the Government is so complete.

There may be some trouble over the allotment of the portfolio of War, which the Government is, apparently, anxious to give to General Reyes, but it certainly seems that the road to peace is now clear. A mood of optimism prevails here. It is recognized that peace cannot be restored in a day, and that the work of reconstruction must prove harder than that of destruction; but it is also pointed out that President Diaz's resignation removes the "raison d'etre" of the rebellion, which always aimed at that very end.

Mexico City, May 18.

The Cabinet Council at which President Diaz's resignation was announced was most pathetic. The aged President lay in bed in an ante room, with swollen face, suffering great pain from an ulcerated jaw, Senor Limantour, Minister of Finance, was the only member of the Cabinet who entered the sick room, President Diaz spoke the fewest possible words.

It is stated authoritatively that General Diaz will not leave the country. He does not fear his countrymen and there is no enmity against him personally. The business of the Republic has suffered as the result of the war, and people are generally eager for peace.

The terms of the armistice include the neutralization of railways and telegraphs.

NEW ELECTORAL LAW.

Details of the new elections law drafted by the Government, under which President Diaz's successor is to be chosen, have been made public, and will shortly be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies. The avowed purpose of the measure is to place the franchise completely in the hands of the voters and follows the lines of the French law. It withdraws the authority at present possessed by the local mayors in elections and allows candidates to conduct their own campaigns, to check the registration lists, and to count the votes through representatives.

CENTRAL ASIAN SOCIETY.

Gun-Running in the Persian Gulf.

At the annual meeting of the Central Asian Society at Albemarle-street on May 17, the Earl of Ronaldshay, M. P., was re-elected chairman, Mr. Lovat Fraser was re-elected a member of the Council, and Sir F. Fryer and Lieut.-Col. A. C. Yate were elected members in place of Col. Picot and Col. C. E. Yate, M. P.

Mr. G. Lloyd, M. P. had been announced to read a paper on gun-running in the Persian Gulf, but was unable to do so in consequence of illness. Mr. Lovat Fraser, however, read a paper on the same subject. Dealing with the rise of the arms traffic which originated at the Persian port of Bushire in 1883, he showed that Great Britain had the bulk of the trade until five years ago, that the time of the last available returns Great Britain still had a considerable share, that France had a great share of the actual trade, and that the great growth of the traffic had been due to the French and the enterprize of non-British subjects on the Muscat coast. It had been said that Great Britain made no efforts to stop the trade until she lost her predominant share in consequence of competition, but this imputation was quite unfounded. He thought that the only way to prevent the traffic was to come to some arrangement with France. The British Government had shown no disposition to bargain. His own impression was that it would be wise to do so. The British position was rather a weak one. He said nothing about the extraordinary position of the mobilisation of a British Squadron to prevent the landing of arms which were shipped in the Thames. He was inclined to think that the preventive measures taken by this country came too late. The mischief was already done, and all we could do was to try and prevent it from spreading. The tribesmen on the North-West Frontier were armed better than they had ever been before, and we would discover the results of our carelessness in the tale of dead and wounded if we had again to send an expedition to that district. When the lecturer himself was there the lowest estimate of the tribesmen armed with modern weapons was 80,000. There were 150,000 good rifles on the British side of the border. Both in Afghanistan and the British side of the frontier Great Britain might some day have cause bitterly to rue the indifference with which the traffic had so long been regarded. If trouble came it would be the Home Government rather than the Government of India that would have to be blamed. It was in London, now as always, that the affairs of India came to grief. He believed that if the Government of India had been able to negotiate with France and had sent its representative to Paris it would have settled the question in a month.

Lord Ronaldshay thought that it would be worth some sacrifice on Great Britain's part to secure the denunciation of the Treaties under which the arms traffic was carried on.

Lord Lamington thought that if the French were really anxious to meet the British they could do so without any question of compensation arising.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

A Washington telegram of May 16 stated:—"The draft Arbitration Treaty was submitted to the Cabinet to-day and a few alterations were suggested by the President. These will easily be made, and the instrument will be delivered to the Embassy to-morrow or on Friday."

Washington, May 17.—The State Department has issued a summary of the draft general arbitration treaty which was to-day submitted to the Ambassadors of Great Britain and France, and which is to serve as the basis for formal negotiations with those two countries and with any others that may desire to follow their example.

Finally, as anticipated, "arbitrations are to be conducted under terms of submission subject to the advice and consent of the Senate."

It will be seen that a good deal of reliance is placed upon the Commission of Inquiry—this, doubtless, with a view to avoiding the expense and delay which reference to the Hague would involve. Every kind of dispute can, indeed, be submitted to the Commission, and though its findings are not binding, it is obvious that they would usually be accepted and would always be extremely influential in the deliberation, on the arbitrators. This feature is somewhat reminiscent of the International High Joint Commission created by the Boundary Waters Treaty.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 29th May.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	**£ 17,153,300**
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 27th May 1911, by Council Bills	£ 5,213,879
Balance to be remitted from 28th May 1911 to 31st March 1912	£ 11,944,421

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Caledonia," June 2.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Caledonia," Commander W. Hayward, R. N. R., arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday with the English Mails of the 12th May, and brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Christopher, Mr J S
Coutts, Mrs
Dhar, Mr W
Genesto, Miss L
Harris, Mrs
Mayne, Miss H B
Mackison, Mr J W
Moore, Mr G
Orchard, Mr W J
Paramdom, Mr B
Rao Sahib, K P P
Sawyer, Miss D
Simson, Mrs H and infant
Sewell, Mrs L H and infant
Shepherd, Mrs
Sharangbani, Dr S N
Shuttleworth, Capt R G
Stephens, Mrs C E
Tarrant, Mrs and 2 children
Wood, Miss P
Wright, Lt A H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Adam, Mr G
Abbott, Mr E G
Bahadurji, Mr D N
Balkeley, Mr W
Buckley, Mrs
Davis, Mr E C
De Cottlogan, Revd G E
Ghosh, Mr S
Hay Mr R
Jamshetji, Mr
Lawsley, Mrs
Lucas, Capt T C
Millett, Mr G P
Maxwell, Mrs H M
Mackison, Mr J P
Marriott, Capt K J H J
Pearse, Capt W P
Robert, Mr R W
Rimshaw, Mr P C
Smith, Major F A
Stinton, Mr S E
Shorrock, Mr A G
Scott, Mr J F
Wadroman, Mr L
Weir, Mr J
Wheeler, Rev E M and child

FROM BRINDISI.

Ballingall, Mrs

FOR KARACHI.

Guthree, Mr J T
Norman, Capt E H

FROM MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Rosenthal, Mr A
Rosenthal, Mrs and infant
Habib, Mr A
Habib, Mrs
Vesser, Miss

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Persia," June 3.

The P. & O. Co's Mail steamer "Persia," sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Arbuthnot, Mr
Adamson, Mrs
Batten, Lt.-Col G
Baker, Mr E C S
Benson, Surg-Genl & Miss P H
Bradley, Mr Thos
Bryce, Mrs and Miss
Butterworth, Mr G S
Burke, Mr E P
Brough-Simpson, Mr W & Miss
Burke, Mr W
Bland, Capt
Brocklehurst, Mr H C
Bhumgara, Mr J S
Benzimra Mons, M
Barnett, Mr
Carmichael, Mrs G
Cheetham, Mr H
Cheetham, Miss B F
Collings, Mr A J
Clarke, Miss E
Cunningham, Mr C B
Collingridge, Mr H
Dew, Major A B
Dodd, Major
Dennis, Mr S H
Dument, Mr Eugene
Ewan, Mr F W
Ellis, Mrs A E
Ferguson, Mr, Mrs, child and infant
Fowle, Mr L R
FitzGerald, Capt. E A
Framjee, Mr K S
Graham, Mr J A
Gurdon, Maj B E M
Gourju, Mr P E
Gutmann, Mr J.
Gregory, Mrs W
Harilal, Mr
Harrison, Mr P
Hatherell, Lt-Col W G
Hormusji, Mr H J
Hall, Mr
Hollis, Mrs
Harper, Mr William
Hewett, Capt G
Halliwell, Mrs and infant
Hitch, R N Lieut
Hari, Mr Nagardas
Haliwell, Mr E F
Hickman, Brig Genl H P
Homaid, Mr Hajee and servant
Hodge, Mrs E H
Heard, Mr E S
Jamnar, Mr
Jenkins, Mr John
Kishav, Nanaji Ghare Mr
Kelly, Mrs 2 children and infant
Levy, Mr H A
Lall, Mr
Lane Brown, Mr H
Main, Mr T F
Mandait, Mrs M
Mull, Mr A
Menasche, Mr N
Mercer, Mrs J
McLaughlin, Capt H D
MacFarlane, Mr R M
Macpherson, Mrs
Mandait, Lt- Col F
McWatters, Mr A C
Morgan, Mr H R
Muir, Mr G B F
Marshall, Mr N M
Maxwell, Maj L L
Michael, Mr and Mrs L W
Moini, Mrs and Miss and 2 children
Meyer, Mrs infant
May, Mr
Meyer, Maj J L
Moir, Mr W
Meyer, I M S, Lt-Col C H L
Meyer, Mrs
Narain Singh, Mr
Noble, Mr M A J
Nicholls, Mr and Mrs W
Orr, Major J L
Obaid, Mr Hajee
Paul, Major D
Pogson, Mrs
Quin, Mrs H O
Rose, Mr H M
Richards, Mr W H
Richards, Mr J
Reilley, Rev J E
Rush, Capt, J
Ranchhoddas Bhavan, Mr
Robinson, Mr A E
Robinson, Mrs
Strange, Miss
Stephens, Mr L B
Smith, Mr
Thomson, Mr D G
Thompson, Col D
Tyrone-Forrester, Mr G
Tyrone-Forrester, Mrs
Uttam Singh, Mr
Urquhart, Mr F
Vassilopalo, Mr
Walsh, Mr T
Wellman, Mr & Mrs W J
Wilson, ICS Mr R A
Wise, Mrs
Willey, Mr E
Westmacott, Mr R
Whittaker, Mr

Per s.s. Salsette on 10th June 1911 connecting with the s.s. China at Aden for London.

Allan, Mr C
Boyd, Mr R
Jenkins, Mr S E
Job, Mr C B
Keith, Mr A W
Leslie, Mr Norman
Prior, Miss
Riddell, Maj H J
Schreyvogel, Mr P
Slesser, Mr W D V
Stevenson, Rev J B
Tarlton, Mr
Tilsley, Mr C
Vaughan, I C S Mr E L
Wickham, Maj H F

Per s.s. Caledonia to London on 17th June 1911.

Arthur, Mr C G
Arundell, Capt R T
Bayley, Maj W A
Castles, Mr G
Carrie, Major J M
Downie, Mr T S
Flower, Mr E W
Hamilton, Mr R H
Henderson, Mr G S
Jameson, Lt-Col J B
Jones, Mr B Howat
Lister, Mr E A C
McCurdie, Mr
Morvi Thakore Saheb of, 2 gentlemen and attendants
McCurdie, Mrs and infant
Marathi, Mr Robert
Porch, Capt A E
Porch, Mrs
Reynolds, Mr W G
Robertson, Mrs
Rennie, Mr A
Sewell, Capt O
Salmon, Miss F M
Stokes, Mr
Thornton, Capt G
Upton, Mr E
Watkin, Mr
Walmsley, Mr W H
Wathen, Mr G A

Per s.s. Salsette on 24th June 1911 connecting with the s.s. Malwa at Aden for London.

Belle, Mrs
Carr-Hall, Capt and Mrs R A
Faletti, Mr S
Frye, Mr G E
Goodge, Mrs J E
Heath, Col G M
Hoare, Capt C
Joliffe, Mr S V
Mitchell, Miss
Mitchell, Miss S K
Pitcher, Capt D
Prideaux, Mr W
Rice, Rev E P
Smith, Lt-Col H
Taylor, Lt-Col A H
Urmson, Rev J O
Webber Capt N W

Per s.s. Himalaya to London on 1st July 1911.

Biden, Mr S W
Bruce, Mr W
Colvin, Mr G L
Dods, Mrs W K
Earle, Major H M
Farquhar, Mr F R
Forrard, Mrs J M
Gciere, Mr A N
Gordon, Maj G A S
Gordon, Mrs
Hill, Capt R
Heron, Mr A M
Honeyburn, Capt V C
Jones, Mr H C
Knight, Lt-Col W
Lean, Col K E
Levinge, Mr E V
Larryatt, Mr J R
McLeod, Mr W M
Marshall, Mr A
Nind, Mr W W
Philipps, Capt J L
Platts, Mr S G
Preston, Mr E L
Palmer, Mr W G
Philson Lt-Col S C
Perrow, Mr Joseph
Richardson, Mr & Mrs G
Rogers, Mr W S
Raynor, Mr V O
Saunders, Major A R
Saunders, Mrs A L
Smith, Mr J F
Sutherland, Mr & Mrs J
Smith, Mr B G
Stewart, Mr P M
Sturgeon, Mr C E
Stuart, Mr W
Sykes, Mr E F
Taylor, Maj G A
Thomas, Mr K B
Tomkins, Mr H G
Tanner, Mr E L
Washington, Maj C F G
Woodhouse, Mr S
Woodward, Capt C P
Younghusband, Brig-Gen G J

Per s.s. Salsette on 8th July 1911 connecting with the s.s. Macedonia at Aden for London.

Casson, Walker Mrs
Casson, Walker Mr G
Ewbank, Mr R B
Feetham, Lt-Col E
Jordan, Mr H P
Preston, Major E E
Soudder, Mrs and Miss
Sitwell, Col W H
Woodhouse Mr N S

Per s.s. Arabia to London on 15th July 1911.

Archer, Maj S A
Brooke, Mr A C
Carew, Mr C N
Dawson, I C S, Mr A
Dewhurst, Mrs
Dewhurst, Mr R P
Fairbank, Mrs Stanley
Ferguson, Capt A C
Gordon, Col L A C
Harrisson, Mr R Damer
Hiscocks, Mrs E
Hodson, Mr V C P
Irwing, Mr Miles
Keir, Mrs J L and Maid
Minshall, Mr W T
Mackenzie, Mr L H L
Read, Mr T R
Read, Mrs T R and Miss
Sandes, Capt E W C
Thomson, Miss L
Wand, Mrs and Maid
Wetherall, Mr G A C
Williams, Mr G B

COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

Few people seem to realize the grave consequences which follow the neglect of the common Cough and Cold. How many there are, to-day, suffering from Consumption, Chronic-Bronchitis, and Asthma, who by the timely use of proper means, might have averted these serious lung troubles, at their first approach! THE STANDARD REMEDY for Coughs and Colds is

CONGREVE'S ELIXIR.

Its soothing and healing properties in Lung Complaints have been the subject of innumerable testimonials during its (nearly)

100 YEARS

of continuous success. It is known and most highly valued by the whole of the English-speaking world and should be given a permanent place in EVERY HOME. The following testimonial is only one of many thousands, the originals of which may be seen at any time. Mr. H. C. Berry, of 180, Gulson Road, Coventry writes, 20th Sept. 1910:—"From January to August last I suffered from a most persistent and irritable cough and lung trouble. I tried several remedies but they all failed. I then took your Elixir with the result that the irritation in the throat and congestion of the lungs passed away. I have gained in weight and my friends remark how well I look.

BE TIMELY WARNED! Some of the most dreaded lung diseases—Consumption, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Congestion of the lungs, Asthma, etc.—herald their approach by a slight cough and shortness of breathing and unless these symptoms be promptly treated, they may develope into incurable disease. Congreve's Elixir then, is and will always be

YOUR SAFEGUARD

if kept at hand to fly to at the first sign of trouble. CONGREVE'S ELIXIR is not only the Standard Remedy for Coughs and Colds but is invaluable in cases of Bronchitis, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all Chest and Throat Affections. Mr Congreve's well known work on Consumption free on application to G. T. Congreve, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, S.E.

Prices in England 1/1½ 2/9, 4/6 and 11. Obtainable from THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade, Bombay, and all Chemists.

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is acknowledged as an ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC in warding off the bites of

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Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.
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'VANA' TONIC WINE

'Vana' Tonic Wine is the Ideal Restorative for convalescents. It hastens recovery by enriching the blood, stimulating the digestion, and restoring the appetite. It strengthens body, brain and nerves, and counteracts the fatigue and depression produced by extreme heat.

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BURRO

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B & P S N Company's steamer Nasiri, 911 tons, Captain A B Watson arrived here yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The P and O Company's steamer Persia, 4,198 tons, Captain W H Haughton, will sail to-day for London with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W Moxon, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Bingo Maru, 2,873 tons, Captain S J G Parsons, sailed yesterday for Kutc via intermediate ports with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

The R I M Survey steamer Investigator, Lieut Commander G N Forteath sailed yesterday for Burmah via Colombo.

The P and O Company's mail steamer Caledonia 3,459 tons, Captain W Hayward arrived here yesterday from London, May 12 with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Northbrook...B H Jones ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Le Comte...G V Forteath...RI Marine
R I M S Palmurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 2.

Brinkburn.....2420 Jelland .....W & A G & Co
Vanca.....3794 Colyer .....P & O Co
Brasiliana.....2435 Showdon .....G Cotton & Co
Cleverley.....2440 Kragh .....T Morrison & Co
Caledonia.....3429 Hayward .....P & O Co
Gymeric.....3558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Galles.....555 Wratt .....
Galavale .....2141 Scarf...W & A Graham & Co
Harpenden.....2302 Cromack .....A Yule & Co
Lhasa.....960 McDiarmid .....N F...N F...M M & Co
Mamnoa.....805 Kaes murin .....M M & Co
Marienfels.....3490 Satthart ...W & A Graham & Co
Malda .....1251 Bamber .....M M & Co
Norkoowa .....1074 Hugo.....M M & Co
Queda .....994 Archdeacon .....M M & Co
Sloan Jonan .....3606 Born .....Shaw S N Co
Salé.....502 McBean .....A M Jiwanji & Co
Wardha.....3561 Davidson .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Forbes	3502	Bucket	Dunkirk	6 6	J Finlay & Co
B City of Lahore	4424	Macpherson	Karachi	5-6	K Nixon & Co
C & R Dargai	2297	Murray	Port Said for order	10-6	J M & Co
D E Culna	3963	Farquharson	Antwerp	10-6	M M & Co
G Mohammadi	1552	Geddie	Mauritius	6-6	B & P S N C)
H Firoozi	2029	Primrose	Genoa	6-6	B and P S N Co
K Baron Cawdor	2764	Fullerton	Dunkirk	6-5	W & A Graham & Co
L Heim	753	Eriksen	Bangkok	6 6	S F C & Co
M Kilkerran	2442	Purdon	Dunkirk	6-6	J Mackintosh & Co
N Civilian	4534	Lord	Liverpool	10-6	W & A Graham & Co
P Daylight (ship)	3588	Byde	Baltimore	10-6	S Oil Co
Q Alexandra	2424	Waters	Dunkirk	7-6	T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Neuenfels	3541	Dunker	Hamburg	12-	W & A Graham & Co
2 Clan Sinclair	3220	Smith	N F...N F J F & Co		
3 Ivydene	2277	Binks	Dunkirk	5-6	T Morrison & Co
4 Baralong	2361	Sconnay	Antwerp	3-6	W & A Graham & Co
5 Mashona	2065	Iebisler	Antwerp	10-6	W & A Graham & Co
6 Manilla	3350	Browne	Liverpool	8-6	W & A Graham & Co
10 & 11 Delta	4780	Martin	Shanghai	7-8	P & O Co

M W D D

Palamcotta	2227	Diamond	Durban	15-6	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
2	Caledonia	Hayward	London, May 12
	Nasiri	Watson	Persian Gulf. &c

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	City of Manchester	Martin	L'pool via K'chi
	Bramley	Ruthen	Philadelphia, &c
	R I M S Investigator	Forteath	Colombo
	Bingo Maru	Parsons	Kobe, &c
	Dwarka	Moxon	P Gulf, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on yesterday:—

Steamer Harpenden, Cromack for Calcutta.
" Baroiong, Swinney for Antwerp.
" Persia, Haughton for London.

The steamer Gisela, for Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, Homeward bound arrived at Suez at 11 p.m. on the 30th ultimo.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Nippon, for Trieste on the 27th ultimo, and is due here on the 13th instant.

The Società Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Company's steamer Dalmatia, from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 1st June.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Shamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd June, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	2	14	20	...	36
Suez	2	1	10	1	48

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Banamichi, Hyres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Rabat and Casablanca in Morocco are subject to very great delay (12-5-11).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Tuhong and Manyuen. (1 6-11).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (1-6 11)

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warnings—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

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INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
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A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to
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AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS,
MAJESTIC HOTEL,
Opposite Apollo Hotel,
FORT, BOMBAY.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins).	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins).	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

NAPIER.
IT is our intention to tell you regularly in the columns of this paper, the PROVED reasons why you should purchase a Napier Car. We do not intend to go beyond simple statements of fact which we believe would be of interest to those who contemplate purchasing a car. All that we say can be depended upon to be the truth, and every statement made can be proved beyond question. In the
NOISELESS NAPIERS
we will prove to you that no other car out of any other factory in existence combines so many good points. Every conceivable test to which a car can be put has been applied to the Napier in open international events for speed, hill-climbing, economy and reliability, and the NAPIERS hold all these records. The Napier is the PROVED best car and because it is, it is
GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
NAPIERS, THE PROVED BEST CAR,
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 3rd June, 1911.

THE FICUS ELASTICA.

THOUGH the rubber fever has moderated it cannot be said that a normal temperature is yet established in the companies that suffered from it. Curious anomalies are seen in their charts or reports. The shares of some that pay a handsome dividend go down steadily in obedience, it may be assumed, to some occult law, while the price of others that have paid no dividend whatever, since the boom of 1909, keeps at a fair level, influenced no doubt by the potency of some magic ring. The present lower price of rubber in the weekly sales, must affect all the plantations adversely for the time, though the margin between the cost of production and the figure rubber sells at is still wide enough for safety. When this commodity enters the phase that everyday articles, like iron or lead, the uses of which are the same year in year out, have reached, we shall know its true value and there will be less fear of disturbing inflations and collapses in the market rate. It is quite certain that rubber will never be less used than it is now, and about equally sure that its employment will be considerably extended, so that its different sources of origin will be carefully exploited and the value of each scrupulously differentiated. Growers will not waste time and money over trees that give a poor return of latex. In the systematic cultivation of rubber, the "Hevea Brasiliensis" will, so far as can be judged, always have the preference, where soil and climate are favourable to its growth. It has put in the shade all the other latex producing trees. Among such discarded grants is the well-known "ficus elastica," an old inhabitant of India and the Middle East, where it develops its glossy beauty with generous ease.

Professor Robert Wallace writes of this tree in a recent issue of the *Times* and shows how, some years ago, when rubber first assumed importance in the commercial world, the healthy habits of the "ficus elastica" induced many people to grow it instead of other rubber trees. But experience soon revealed the weakness of this apparently strong tree. It can be very easily tapped to death. The Professor tells how M. Georges Vernet and himself, both experts in arboriculture, travelled over the East at different times to examine the "ficus" in all its conditions. Their inspection tended to prove that certain peculiarities in the construction and position of the latex tubes make it necessary to allow a considerable time to elapse between each tapping, for new tubes must be formed before any further draining can be successfully attempted. They found that a strong "ficus," though it may yield two pounds of latex the first year of tapping, will give only half that quantity the next year, and in the third still less, after which it must have a rest of four or five years. Should the tree be large with many limbs, the tapping may be continuous if each branch be drained in yearly rotation. M. Vernet, who is Chemist at the Pasteur Institute in Annam, advised not only the Tonkin colonists, but rubber growers all over the world, to desist from cultivating the "ficus" until selection shall have produced a strain "capable of giving a higher and a steady yield of latex." At present the tree takes more out of the soil than it yields in profit to the planter. Where it grows wild and there is no outlay for cultivation, it is profitable, no doubt, but these places are few and far between. Even the good constitution which saves the "ficus" from diseases that attack imported trees, does not counterbalance the fact that it is slow in giving a return to its owner. It is admitted that it grows easily and rapidly wherever drought or poverty of soil does not retard it. Strong winds do not play havoc with its stem and branches as they do with the more brittle "Hevea" of Para origin. Moreover, when not enfeebled by excessive tapping, it defies parasites and fungoid growths.

As a sample of the best the "ficus" can do, Professor Wallace mentions a farm of 200 acres planted with these trees in Java not very far from Batavia. They were started in 1865 and were first tapped in 1885. In the following fifteen years, the rubber produced sold for £35,000 which works out at only £8 per acre. Even this modest return had to meet all the outlay and give a profit besides. This sort of harvest would not prove very exhilarating to rubber companies nowadays. Perhaps, M. Vernet is right when he opines that the prejudice of the Dutch for the "ficus" may be the reason that Java is ten years behind the Malay States in rubber cultivation. The Directors of the Singapore and of the Saigon Botanic Gardens have taken M. Vernet's advice and have ceased growing young "ficus" plants for the public. According to evidence given at the Rubber Congress in Java in 1907, it was shown that the "ficus" produces only 20 kilograms of rubber in its seventh year, to the 70 kilograms of the "Hevea" in its sixth year. There is an excess of resin in the "ficus" latex and the expense of collecting it per pound is considerably more than double what it costs to gather the "Hevea" latex. It is also more difficult to manipulate, being obstinately fluid, resisting the coagulating acid until the addition of some of the "Hevea" latex renders it more manageable. It is a pity that this handsome tree, so easily grown, and the natural inhabitant of the East, should make but a poor fight for a place in the rubber field. But the latex in its veins must have some good qualities, for it enables the tree to develop a strong trunk and solid branches and to make a brave show of substantial, rich, green leaves and healthy, bright, red shoots. Science may find some way of diverting more of this energy into its tubes, whence commerce can extract it in latex to the advantage of the grower. California has succeeded in producing the seedless orange, the "ficus elastica" may be improved until it secretes as good rubber as the South American tree.

A GIFTED LITERARY FAMILY.

HEREDITARY genius as familiarised to us by the researches of the late Sir Francis Galton, was never so strikingly exemplified as in the Arnold family founded by the great head-master of Rugby, Dr. Thomas Arnold, and this instructive as well as interesting instance has been several times adduced by Dr. Galton himself as well as others. It once more forms the subject of a highly engaging study in heredity by Mr. T. S. Escott in the *Fortnightly Review*. The Arnolds were of German origin, long settled in England, but the genius for which they became so remarkable, manifested itself no earlier than in Thomas Arnold who was born towards the close of the eighteenth century. He was not only a famous educator of the youth of England, but a great classical scholar as witnessed by his masterly edition of Thucydides, once very much in use and still not entirely displaced, and also a distinguished historian whose Roman history holds a high place in our literature. He was also a great preacher and divine, and if he had not died at the early age of forty-seven he would probably have been made a bishop and have distinguished himself on the episcopal bench. He was once or twice suggested for the episcopacy by Lord Melbourne, the Prime Minister, who had a high opinion of him. But in those days the Oxford Movement was in full swing and Arnold's Low Church opinions were not much in favour. He transmitted his genius to his sons who were all remarkable men. The most remarkable of course was Matthew Arnold, the eldest, who inherited nearly all his father's gifts and added to them that of poetry. Mr. Escott elaborately shows how the son resembled his father very closely as an educationist, as a graceful writer of English prose, and as a critic of great characters in history and literature. But it is his great merit to point out the resemblance between the two, not at first apparent in their spiritual and theological opinions and teachings. "The intellectual temper and the moral or spiritual burden of Matthew Arnold's first serious efforts of poetry show his father's inspiration on every page, and that his later prose writings, from and after *Literature and Dogma* are not Thomas Arnold and water but Arnoldian Rugby itself. Both the father and the son, the one at the point of the schoolmaster's birch, the other at the point of the satirist's rapier, proved themselves effective teachers of a wholesome, civilising, and refining lesson to their generation. The pathetic minor sounding through so much of the nineteenth century literature is equally audible in Matthew Arnold's verses and in Thomas Arnold's most characteristic deliverances from the Rugby pulpit." Though the son was alone in choosing poetry for his utterance, still the most characteristic substance of his spiritual and ethical message to his fellows was the father's. There are many who think Matthew Arnold was at his weakest when he essayed as a critic of the Bible and of Christianity. But the germ of his "God and the Bible" and "Literature and Dogma" may be found in his father's sermons. Matthew Arnold, as is well known, was an inspector of schools and as such his influence on the education of his age was much like that of his father who was the most famous of the headmasters of the last century. A brother of his, Edward Penrose Arnold, also a school inspector, and though not so famous as Matthew, yet achieved a name locally by his qualities. Another brother called after the father, Thomas Arnold, came nearer to Matthew, and distinguished himself as a sound critic and a graceful writer. He too had the didactic gift and taught for a long time at Oxford candidates for the Indian Civil Service. He at one time became a Roman Catholic, but later in life he returned to the Church of his fathers. He transmitted his genius to his daughters, one of whom is well-known as Mrs. Humphrey Ward, the novelist, and another who became the daughter-in-law of Huxley. A notable manifestation of genius in the third generation of this family was Mr. Arnold-Forster, who died recently after too brief a career as politician and writer of great promise.

THE ASSAULT ON THE JUDGES.

CULMINATING in the deplorable incident at Hull the continued attacks upon the integrity of British judges has reached a pitch when something must be done to suppress it. That at least is something gained. We have put up more or less silently with the spectacle of judges hissed and hooted, we have seen the banner of British justice dragged in the mud at the behest of rabid politicians, and have taken it with a half-hearted murmur of disgust. The Home Press, it is true, has uttered its protest, but at that protest has seemed to stop, and the state of affairs has became acute and more acute. Now that a political crowd has gone to the length of using physical violence towards two of His Majesty's judges, it is evident that some drastic measures must be adopted. We hope that the Government will show no hesitation in dealing with the situation, although we must confess the presence at the Home Office of a politician, who the other day was guilty of a diatribe against the Bench, causes us misgivings. In the first place, if it is possible to produce evidence which will sustain a conviction, a severe example must be made of the offenders. So great are the issues at stake, that a mere fine will in this case be totally inadequate, and the accused should have no option but imprisonment. All further demonstrations against judges, such as hooting and hissing, should be rigorously suppressed, as disorderly behaviour likely to lead to a breach of the peace. At present the feeling which prompts these attacks is only political, and the attacks themselves have only applied to matters, which concerned political issues. That, however, may be the beginning of a sentiment, which if left unchecked, will undermine the British judicial system. It is but a short step from charges of political bias to one of the general corruptness of the Bench. It is, therefore, of the utmost urgency that steps be taken to vindicate the reputation of the judges, which discontented politicians have been permitted to besmirch. We hope, for the credit of the Liberal party, that if Mr. Churchill has not a sense of decency to judge the situation aright, the position will be effectively demonstrated to him by his colleagues. There can be no doubt that for the unfortunate incident at Hull and others, like that at Exeter which preceded it, the makers of speeches such as that of Mr. Churchill, are largely responsible.

THE maximum shade temperature at Lahore on Thursday was 116deg.

THE death is announced of Mr, A, H. Dr, Jarrard of the Accounts Department at Kasauli on Tuesday morning.

In connection with the dacoity in the house of a wealthy Tollygunge contractor in which two thousand rupees worth of jewellery and nine hundred in cash were stolen, three men have been arrested and the police are on the track of a gang.

OUT of thirteen hundred and seventy-four grantees in canal colonies in the Jhang, Lyallpur and Gujranwala Districts, twelve hundred and forty-four grantees have completed the purchase of their holdings.

THERE is a marked improvement in the Bengal plague statistics; the number of seizures and deaths during the past week stood at 262 and 239, respectively, against 553 and 515 in the preceding week.

THE new unarmoured cruiser "Blonde," which was commissioned in mail week, left Pembroke Dock recently for Devonport to take on board oil fuel and ammunition, after which she will go to Chatham to complete her crew, and subsequently join the First Destroyer Flotilla for temporary service.

THE Hon'ble Colonel P, H. Benson, M. D., I. M. S., who has just retired from the position of Surgeon-General with the Madras Government, halted a day at Bangalore on Thursday to attend a farewell function in his honour given by the representatives of the medical staff of Mysore, in which State he had been Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner for very many years.

WHILE flying in a fog at the Johannisthal flying ground, Berlin, in mail week, the aviator Bokemuller struck a building, and received injuries so severe that death resulted in a few minutes.

THE "Home Gazette" announces the appointment of the German Crown Prince Frederick William Victor Augustus Ernest to be Colonel-in-Chief of the 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars.

TUAN-FANG, ex-Viceroy of Chili, who was dismissed from his post for photographing the funeral of the late Dowager Empress of China has been offered the appointment of Director-General of the Hu-kuang Railways.

LORD CREWE will be the Liberal candidate for the Lord Rectorship of Edinburgh University; Lord Minto is the Unionist candidate. At Aberdeen University Mr. Churchill is the Liberal and Mr. F. E. Smith K. C. M. P., the Unionist candidate. At Glasgow the candidates are Mr. Birrell and Lord Charles Beresford.

DURING the hearing of a suit brought by Princess Louise against the Belgian State with reference to the will of her father, the late King Leopold, Mr. Jaspar, the Princess's counsel, calculated the revenue from the King's Congo estates at £1,200,000, and argued that £1,040,000 had disappeared.

THE First Lord of the Admiralty on May 13 unveiled in Ruskin Park, Camberwell, a tablet to the memory of Capt. James Wilson commander of the "Duff," the first missionary ship to set out from London to the South Sea Island under the auspices of the London Missionary Society.

AT the invitation of the Indian Church Aid Association a large party assembled in the Church House, Westminster, on May 12, to meet the Archbishop of Canterbury and the delegates of the All India Central Committee for the improvement of the education of Europeans and Eurasians in India. The Primate said that the poverty of the Eurasian community in India was largely due to the fact that their education was so defective. He thought this interdenominational movement was the first serious attempt which had been made to give them an improved education. They were not asking for anything more than was given in the State school in England, but it would mean a very great uplifting of the community.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

THE KAISER IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 19.

EXCEPT for his *bêtise* with reference to President Kruger, the Kaiser has always been popular in London and on the occasion alluded to his mistake was more indulgently regarded than it would have been if committed by any other person in a similar position. If there was any foundation for the statement made by a prominent English soldier the other day, that the Kaiser thinks that he ought to be ruler of this country and, of course, there is not King George, entirely acceptable as he has already proved himself to all his subjects as a ruler, might feel somewhat apprehensive after the further proofs afforded this week of the esteem felt by Londoners for their illustrious guest. Of course, this is all for the good from an international point of view, but the hearty good-will which has been extended by every class to the Kaiser since he arrived in the British metropolis on Monday is, I believe, entirely personal, and is based on very different feelings from those which caused the never-to-be-forgotten scenes that were witnessed when M. Loubet came to London. There has been a certain familiarity about the welcome that has been given to the Kaiser, his charming consort and their daughter which differentiates it from his Majesty's previous visits and which is quite in keeping with the occasion of his presence in London. We have all come to look upon the brilliant ceremonial performed in front of Buckingham Palace on Tuesday as the practical inauguration of the Coronation festivities, and we are all hoping that the subsequent events of the coming five or six weeks may pass off as happily. The Kaiser is an art critic whose taste is not to be despised. One would like to hear what he thinks of Sir Thomas Brock's achievement. Rumour says it is favourable. Now that the canvas covering the statue of Queen Victoria has been removed, we can judge better of the whole. If I might express an opinion I should say that while the general design is good and the details beautifully executed, it is somewhat lacking in impressiveness. The central column seems scarcely massive enough for the surroundings. A friend suggested that it was probably not intended to overshadow Buckingham Palace, but the next big architectural job that the Government undertake must be the refronting of the Palace together with the addition of another storey. The white marble of Sir F. Brock's statuary serves to accentuate the grime of the Palace facade which surely might have been given a coat of paint in this Coronation year. Practically, it is the only important building in the West End where the spring cleaners and painters have not been seen. I have said that the Kaiser's opinion about the Victorian memorial would be interesting. His opinion about Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, one of the guests invited by Viscount Haldane to meet the Kaiser at luncheon, would perhaps be even more interesting. I shudder when I think of all the harsh things that will be said about the Chairman of the Labour Party by his dear friends of the Social Democratic Party for accepting Lord Haldane's hospitality on such an occasion. But Mr. Ramsay Macdonald is accustomed to the censure of the collectionist intransigeants who have just shown their isolation by their pronouncement on Mr. Lloyd George's Insurance Bill which is denounced as a measure in favour of the capitalist class!

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

It was a foregone conclusion that the Budget of this year would make provision for the payment of members, but the secret as to the amount was kept to the very last. The sum, as you are aware, is £400 not free of income-tax. How has this change, a change that less than 10 years ago seemed impossible of realization for a very long time to come, been received? In Parliament with mixed feelings and without enthusiasm in any quarter. Outside with singularly little comment. Perhaps the comparative coldness with which Mr. George's announcement was received may be due to the recognition of the fact that the prestige of a member of the House of Commons, already for various reasons somewhat lowered, will be further diminished by his drawing a salary. There is no doubt that the thing has been hastened by the Osborn Judgment and by the temptation of adopting the system of State salaries to legislators as a means of escape from a position of considerable difficulty, not to say danger, to the Government. Though the introduction of the system may have become inevitable as a section at all events of the Conservative Party think it is a pity that the matter has been so hurried. Some who object to payment of members would probably not do so if the number of members were lessened as it might very well be even for other reasons. There is no real reason why the House of Commons should consist of 670 members considering that all or nearly all the actual work is done by a small section of the whole called the Ministry. I know that when you say this to members they say, "But look at our work on Special Committees." But what is the Committee work? Nothing worth speaking of Parliamentary work so-called is to private members as a whole—there are exceptions like Mr. Henniker-Heaton men with a mission—Parliamentary loafing. One thing may safely I think be predicated. Whatever the other consequences may be, the payment of members of the House of Commons must sooner or later be followed by the official election expenses being reduced to a minimum, and when this comes about we shall be much nearer the ultimate triumph of the Labour Party. This is an eventuality that we must face whether we like it or not.

THE PAGEANT OF EMPIRE.

Pity the sorrows of a Pageant Master! Everybody sympathises with Mr. Frank Lascelles over that Chateauguay affair and considers that it is outrageous that he should be interrupted in his stupendous labours by the inconsiderable action of a number of supersensitive Canadians. When the portion of the pageant in which the British North American Dominion is specially interested was originally planned, the arrangement included a scene representing the Battle of Chateauguay in which a hundred years ago a force of American invaders was made by a smaller body of Canadians to repel very deeply their temerity in undertaking their disastrous expedition. For a reason that it is not difficult to imagine it has been decided to withdraw the Chateauguay display from the Bill; hence these angry remonstrances, protests and threats. The Yellow Press of Canada—all nations are afflicted with a Yellow Press—I believe, began the mischievous agitation and now it has extended to the Dominion Parliament. Fortunately Sir Wilfrid Laurier was already on the high seas or he might have been prevented from attending the Imperial functions of June after all. The question was raised by the leader of the Opposition himself who, it was a relief to learn, did not, as some persons in this country have done, insinuate that the change in the programme was due to American pressure on a timid set of Ministers in Whitehall. Indeed, Mr. Borden argued entirely the other way. He paid us the compliment which I think is not unmerited of saying, that in these things the Americans are not as delicate as we are. He is surprised beyond measure that any one in England could have supposed that the Americans cared a brass farthing about the matter; and if they had objected their complaints could have been met by asking them why they are about to celebrate in an impressive and flamboyant manner their defeat of the Royal troops at Lake Erie a year or so later. For the first time in his political career Mr. Fisher, a member of the Liberal Cabinet, "agreed with every word of the leader of the Opposition," and he intimated that the authorities in London had cabled for a special report on the subject. In one sense the incident is interesting, as it seems happily to disprove the statement which one occasionally hears from visitors to Canadians and the better class of English settlers that patriotism is a thing uncomprehended by the bulk of the people of the Dominion absorbed as they are in money-making. If Mr. Lascelles is correctly reported, the suggestion that the Battle of Chateauguay should be omitted, came not from a subservient Government but from the "Canadian Committee" in London who suggested that the event was "unrepresentative and too old. That expression "too old" pleases me muchly. How characteristic it is of the young, vigorous and self-confident who with the best intentions are so intent on leading the venerable mother country how to suck eggs. The vote-catching politicians of Ottawa are not the only people who have a grievance against the organisers of the Crystal Palace pageant. The fact that there is to be no "adequate reference to the reformation" has called forth a strong complaint from the "London Council of United Protestant Societies." They have been informed that the "Protestant view" was not lost sight of, but it had been the desire of the Historical Committee of the Festival "not unduly to emphasize points on which different sections of the community are still at variance." The "London Council of United Protestant Societies" are unconvinced and ask how the Historical Committee reconcile their expressed desire with the invitation given to the Roman Catholics of London to furnish one scene by themselves. So far the Historical Committee have not yet replied to this question; at any rate if they have their answer has escaped my notice. I do not hear very much about the Crystal Palace Exhibition and I am afraid that its distance from town may somewhat interfere with its success, but we shall see how the Pageant when it is started attracts. The rival Coronation Exhibition—if it may be called a rival—has begun well. Yesterday, when the opening ceremony was performed by Prince Arthur of Connaught, 262,200 persons are said to have passed the turnstiles. The number of visitors at the Crystal Palace on the opening day, although their Majesties were present, was considerably less, namely 144,284.

BOGUS COMPETITORS.

A side of the activity of the Royal Society of Arts, that is perhaps not so well known in India as in England, is its elaborate and popular system of annual examinations. A remarkable case arising out of these examinations was heard at Bow Street on Saturday, when two tutors of Clark's College in Chancery-lane were summoned for obtaining medals and money by false pretences with intent to defraud. The age of one of the defendants, James T. Hughes is given as 35; that of the other man, W. E. Fraser, is not mentioned in the newspaper reports, but I believe that he also is old enough to have known better. The matter was taken up by the Director of Public Prosecutions and he was represented at the Police Court hearing by the eminent counsel Mr. Bodkin. In each case the defendant assumed a fictitious name, and although their successes went to swell the list of results obtained by "Clark's Students" it was not suggested by the prosecution that the head of the College knew what had been going on; indeed, he was abroad at the time. The Society very considerately did not press for a sentence that would make the future of the defendants harder than it would otherwise be, and the Magistrate merely bound them over to come up for judgment if called upon. At the same time, he intimated that, if such an offence was committed again, the punishment would be of a different character.

WEDDING IN POONA.

Harrison—Trefusis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 1.

At St. Mary's Church, this evening, by the Revd. Mr. Bridges, Captain George Rodolph Trefusis, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, eldest son of the Bishop of Credilon and Mrs. Trefusis of Exeter, Devon, was married to Miss Elsie Jane Harrison, daughter of the late Mr. James S. Harrison of Woodbury, Dulwich Hill, New South Wales, and Mrs. Harrison of Knightsbridge House, London, S. W. It was an exceedingly pretty wedding and largely attended. The Church was beautifully decorated with flowers. The service was fully choral. Mr. Allan, with an orchestra composed of officers and men of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, played all the musical items during the service. The bride was accompanied to the Church by Major-General Barter, C.B., C.V.O., who gave her away in the absence of her brother, Captain Eric Harrison, Royal Australian Artillery, who was unable to leave the Staff College at Quetta. The bride was beautifully attired, her wedding dress being of white lace over white satin with a court train of brocade lined with white satin. She wore a diamond and pearl pendant, the gift of the bridegroom and carried a shower bouquet. The bridegroom was supported by Mr. Izad, a brother officer, as best man. At the end of the ceremony, the couple left the Church under an archway of steel formed by the officers of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment and amid a shower of congratulations. Mrs. Harrison subsequently held a reception at 13 Queen's Gardens, kindly lent for the occasion by General Barter. The wedding cake having been cut by the bride with her husband's sword, the health of Captain and Mrs. Trefusis was drunk with musical honours, the full band of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment being in attendance.

The bride and bridegroom left the same night for Khandalla to spend their honeymoon. The bride's going-away dress was of grey satin charmeuse with grey ninon overskirt and hat to match.

KING'S BIRTHDAY AT BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, JUNE 1.

The Birthday of King George V will be celebrated in Bhavnagar on June 3. A "Gazette" Extraordinary enjoins that Saturday next will be observed as a public holiday when all schools, offices, courts and places of business will be closed. The people will attire themselves in their best clothes early in the morning, a salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery and the British flag will be hoisted on the flag-staff. Rs. 500 will be contributed towards poor Christians, while a sum of Rs. 5,000 will be given to improve Peale Garden, as is usually done on such occasions. Trees will be planted in and around the territory.

GEORGETOWN, the capital of British Guiana, is shown by the recent census to possess a population of 57,005, comprising chiefly people from Great Britain, Portuguese, blacks, East Indians, and Chinese. The figures exceed those of the 1891 census by 4000.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

DECLARATION OF LONDON DISCUSSED.

Consulting the Dominions on Treaties.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Mr. Asquith to-day again presided at a sitting of the Imperial Conference.

Mr. Fisher moved a resolution, regretting that the Dominions had not been consulted in reference to the Declaration of London and said that such consultation, while not weakening the Motherland, would strengthen the Dominions and make them feel that they were sharers in everything done for the best interests of the Empire.

Mr. Batchelor supported the resolution.

Mr. Asquith defended the convention, explaining its advantages and answering objections. He pointed out the advantage of the clause, by which, in the event of a difficulty of clearing the whole of the Atlantic of the enemy's cruisers, goods could be consigned to a neutral port, when all that was necessary would to be to protect their passage across the Channel. If we were unable to do that we were already beaten.

Mr. Batchelor said Australia had no neutral port near.

Mr. Asquith replied that although Australia had not gained, she had not lost by the clause, which might have a most distinct bearing in the case of South Africa.

Sir Edward Grey said the only thing to secure safety in war time was the supremacy of the British Navy. That being maintained, other points were of comparative insignificance. Consultation with the Dominions would have been difficult, as they had not been consulted about the Hague Conference and the Prize Court Convention. The Government, said Sir Edward, entirely agreed that the Dominions ought to be consulted. They would be consulted before the next Hague Conference, and consulted automatically about everything arising therefrom.

Mr. Fisher said their desire was to be consulted before things were actually done.

A Difficulty.

Sir Edward Grey replied that the Government understood and desired to meet them on the point. No complaint would be possible in future. There were, however, some cases of treaties, where it would be exceedingly difficult to consult the Dominions, but so far as was possible the Government would do so.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that as regarded non-commercial treaties, the consultation of the Dominions might be most embarrassing. The Imperial views and those of the Dominions might differ. The consultation of the Dominions on a matter, possibly leading to war, would imply the necessity of the Dominions taking part in the war. Sir Wilfrid said it would be better to trust entirely to the discretion of the Imperial Government. Canada supported the Declaration.

Sir Joseph Ward regretted that the Dominions had not been consulted, but supported the Declaration. The crux of the whole position however, said Sir Joseph, as regards both Britain and the Dominions, was the maintenance of the undoubted supremacy of the Navy.

The Conference then adjourned.

CENTRAL HULL PETITION.

Judges Pelted with Coals.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Justices Ridley and Bucknill, who heard the Central Hull petition, on leaving the Court were hooted and coals were thrown at them. Both were hit. Two arrests were made.

LATER.

Mr. Justice Ridley, giving judgment in the Central Hull election petition, exonerated Sir Henry Seymour King from any charge of personal corruption. He considered, however, that Sir Henry had brought himself within the law by continuing the distribution of coal and the giving of entertainments during the election.

FIGHTING IN YEMEN.

Conflicting Reports.

HODEIDAH, MAY 29.

A messenger from Sabyeah, the stronghold of Idrissie, reports that the insurgents have captured Abha, the capital of Assyr, which has a garrison of 3,000 Turks, and three batteries with several big guns.

The Grand Shereef of Mecca has sustained a reverse, while on his way to relieve Abha.

On the other hand it is stated that Izzet Pacha has gained a complete success, the Yemen tribesmen submitting wholesale.

PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Parliament will be adjourned on the 26th instant.

GOLF.

Amateur Championship.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

In the semi-final round for the Amateur Golf Championship, played at Prestwick to-day, Mr. Hilton beat Mr. Lockhart by 4 up and 3 to play and Mr. Rassen beat Mr. Stevens by two up.

The features of earlier rounds were the defeat of Mr. John Ball by Mr. Crummack and the strong play of the youthful American, Mr. Evans, and the Tasmanian brothers Pearce.

REDUCTION OF INDIAN ARMY.

Strongly Deprecated.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The *Times*, while expressing relief at the announcement that the reduction of the British Army in India is not contemplated, views with grave misgiving any attempt to cut down the Army at all, whether British or Native, as the present is not the time to meddle with the safety of the Indian Empire.

The *Times* is reluctant to accept the suggestion that the Army which Lord Kitchener reorganised contains troops unsuitable for war, but if a portion of the Native Army is inefficient, the first duty of the authorities is to make it efficient. The suggested disbandment of Native troops will not give satisfaction even to Native politicians, who will not welcome the steps being taken to deprive their countrymen of a chance of an attractive career. "We ought," the journal says, "to induce more Indians to serve the King, instead of shutting the door upon them." The *Times* recalls that the first Lord Hardinge ordered wholesale disbandment of the Native Army, believing India to be tranquil for many years. In a few months the country was plunged in a fierce campaign.

CORONATION GIFT TO THE QUEEN.

Subscriptions Amount to £11,700.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The subscriptions of the "Marys" throughout the Empire for the Coronation gift to the Queen amount to £11,700 sterling.

COLONIAL PREMIERS.

Entertained by the Nationalists

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Nationalists yesterday gave a dinner in honour of the Dominion Premiers.

Mr. Redmond, presiding, said they owed a debt of gratitude to the great countries which had given a home to thousands of Irishmen. "Our welcome," added Mr. Redmond, "is more enthusiastic because we know their sympathy with Ireland and her just aspirations."

Otherwise there were no toasts or speeches, but Irish songs.

Five Dominion Premiers and Lord Kitchener will receive the Freedom of the City of Glasgow on July 6.

FORTRESS BLOWN UP.

Terrible Outrage in Nicaragua.

NICARAGUA, JUNE 1.

The fortress at Laloma has been blown up. The palace and other buildings have been damaged, while a telegram from the United States Minister states that 150 persons have been killed.

MANAGUA, JUNE 2.

One hundred and seventeen bodies have been recovered at Laloma. It is officially stated that the explosion was part of a political plot. Many supporters of ex-President Estrada have been arrested. The capital is in a state of siege.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

Sultan Dismisses His Vizier.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

On the arrival of General Moinier, the Sultan dismissed his Vizier, El Glawi, whose peculations and tyranny have been notorious. Nevertheless it is thought likely that the tribesmen may resent his dismissal as interference by an infidel in Moorish affairs.

PARIS, JUNE 2.

The *Temps* explains that the raid on Limta was made in consequence of the barbarous cruelty of the inhabitants to French couriers. The sale of women and children is positively denied.

THE KING AT EPSOM.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Epsom was again favoured with brilliant sunshine to-day, and the King had another enthusiastic reception.

THE DERBY WINNER.

Likely Starter for St. Leger.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Mr. Joel has every hope that Sunstar will run in the St. Leger.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The death is announced of Doctor John Oman.

[The late Dr. John Campbell Oman, D. Lit. (Hon.) M.R.A.S., F.L.S., was born in Calcutta in 1841, his father being a planter. In 1866 he entered the Account Branch of the Indian Public Works Department and remained in that Department of the Indian Government Service until 1877, when he was appointed a Professor in the Government College, Lahore. In 1897, he retired on pension, and from 1893 to 1899 was Principal of the Khalsa (Sikh) College at Amritsar. Amongst his publications are "Indian Life, Religious and Social," "The Great Indian Epics," a novel entitled "Where Three Creeds Meet," "The Mystics, the Ascetics and Saints of India," "The Brahmans, Theists and Muslims of India" and "Cults, Customs and Superstitions of India."]

FIRST POLO TEST MATCH.

Narrow Victory for America.

DEFENDERS WIN WITH FASTER PONIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 1.

In the first of the test matches for the Polo Cup, America to-day defeated England by 4½ goals to 3.

Scoring during the Game.

MEADOWBROOK, JUNE 2.

The scores in the various periods of the game were :—

First Period : England 1, America 1.
Second Period: England 2, America 1.
Third and fourth Period : No scoring.
Fifth Period : England 3½, America 1½.
Sixth Period : England 3½, America 3½.
Seventh Period : England 3, America 4½.
Eighth Period : No scoring.

M. Waterbury scored the first goal, outracing Wilson, after play had been in progress one and a half minutes. A minute later Edwards scored. Then England jumped ahead, pushing the Americans back to the base line. Edwards secured the lead with a grand forty-yard shot after six successive tries at goal. Fresh American mounts availed the defenders nothing, for the English forwards were still charging down on their goal. In the middle of the fifth period, the score was England 4 goals, America 1 goal.

Instead of it being a runaway match for America, the Englishmen gave the Cup defenders the hardest fight they have ever had. Their score would have been big if Cheape and Lloyd had carried through what seemed to be easy shots. The brunt of the English attack was borne by Edwards, who made four goals by the finest of riding and straight hitting. It only needed a little more accuracy on the part of his companions for the game to have been a tie.

Then Milburn on a speedy pony outrode Wilson and Cheape and shot the second American goal. Both teams were penalised for fouls during this period, yet England still led.

The play, however, had taken it out of the English ponies. Using some of their best horses for the third time, the challengers were unable to withstand the American attack in the sixth and what proved, to be the crucial period.

America Equalises.

Two fine goals by Milburn and "Larry" Waterbury made the score a tie and in the seventh period America jumped ahead with another goal by Milburn, while England fell behind half-a-point on a foul.

There was no more scoring, although, during the last period, play was entirely in front of the American goal. The game showed the Englishmen to be the harder hitters, and the more brilliant riders and also artists at dribbling the ball, but they were nearly always outponied when it came to a gallop.

Besides odds of 2 to 1 on the Americans, some money was placed at 3 to 2 for the second match on Monday, neither side caring to resume the contest on Saturday after the hard battle.

Thousands of people poured into Westbury in trains and motors, 20,000 filling the stands some time before the beginning of the match.

It was noticeable that the American ponies were the heavier. Some of them were like miniature hunters.

PARIS-ROME AEROPLANE RACE.

Another Aviator Arrives.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The aviator, M. Garros has arrived in Rome. He was given an ovation.

THE OAKS.

Probable Starters and Jockeys.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The following are the probable starters in the Oaks :—

Atmah	Fox
Sandwich	Trigg
Quito	Higgs
Cherimoya	Winter
Hair Trigger II	F. Wootton
Persephone	Rickaby
Totales	Donoghue
Flying Countess	Dillon
Olearis	Keeble
Dutch Girl	William Griggs
Radiancy	Stern
Knockfeerna	Walter Griggs
Lucky Slave	F. Templeman
Spalato	H. Jones
Sospel	Clark
Lindoiya	Maher
Burnt Almond	Saxby
Quiddity	Earl
Nicola	Muuuse
Maxima	Randall

Latonia is still without a jockey.

Result of the Race.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The following is the result of the Oaks:—

Cherimoya	1
Tootles (Totales ?)	2
Hair Trigger II	3

The betting at the start on the first three was 25 to 1, 7 to 2, 9 to 1 against. Won by three lengths, with five between second and third.

The Latonia was ridden by Lynham.

On settling down, Sandwich made the running. Six furlongs from home Lindoiya led from Knockfeerna, Persephone and Sospel. A quarter-mile from finish Cherimoya shot out at a canter.

"KITCHENER WHEAT."

Tibetan and East African Blend.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Lord Kitchener, speaking at the Suffolk Show held at Ipswich, mentioned that while in India some Boer opponents, who had since become warm friends, wrote and asked him to obtain for them a sample of Tibetan wheat, he sent a dozen sacks, in the course of the expedition to Tibet.

While at Nairobi he was shown a plot of "Kitchener wheat," which was the product of blending by his Boer friends.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Coming Conference at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

The annual meeting of the Indian Railway Conference Association will be held in Simla on September 18 and subsequent days. A lengthy agenda, containing no less than 58 items, has been drawn up and will be placed before the Conference for discussion. Many of these items are purely technical or departmental, but there are several important questions of public interest such as the further discussion and disposal of the proposal for the establishment of a clearing-house at Agra which has been under discussion for over ten years. Other subjects included in the agenda are the responsibility of railways for warehousing goods under section 72 of the Railway Act, measures relating to the safety of passengers in railway trains—particularly relating to the question of inside bolts for carriage doors, the responsibility of Railways under the risk note forms "B" and "H," the proposed modification of the Railways Act to meet the case of indigent persons travelling on railways without tickets and the electric lighting of trains.

The Conference will also be called upon to discussion the existing regulations for the interchange of rolling stock, the associate membership of the Association, applications for which have been received from steamer companies, increased rates for the haulage of postal vans, rules for the carriage of explosives and other dangerous goods, uniform discharge certificates for railway employees, revised rules for the prize essay competition, the proposal of uniform rates for fodder and to confirm the proceedings of the Goods Classification Committee.

The Conference will also consider several suggestions relating to the rates and conditions for the carriage of military traffic stores consigned to and by Volunteer Corps and a proposal for the provision of a special type of third-class bogie carriage for British troops.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT OFFICERS.

Changes in Designation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

Several important changes in the designation of the Supply and Transport officers serving in divisions and independent brigades have been announced under which the divisional Supply and Transport officers will be designated as Assistant Director of Supply and Transport, the divisional supply officer as Assistant Director of Supplies, the divisional transport officer as Deputy Assistant Director of Transport, the divisional contract officer as Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, the transport adjutant as Deputy Assistant Director of Transport; the divisional store officer as Officer in Charge of the Supply and Reserve Depot; the station supply officer as Officer in Charge of Supplies, and station transport officer as Officer in Charge of Transport. The assistants to the executive officers will be designated Assistant to the officer in charge of supplies.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Meeting at Cawnpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JUNE 2.

At a public meeting held last evening a resolution was passed according hearty support to Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill. Rev. A. Crosthwaite, Principal of Christ Church College, supporting the resolution, declared that great many missionaries were in favour of the Bill. The question of the cost, he said, in the municipalities was not insurmountable.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

No Charter Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JUNE 2.

The Moslem University deputation, consisting of the Rajah of Mahmudabad, the Nawabs Vikar-ul-Mulk and Abdul Majid, Shahibjada Aftab Ahmed and others will reach Cawnpore to-morrow to attend a public meeting to be held there on Sunday in connection with the University.

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

No charter has yet been sanctioned for the Mahomedan University by the Government of India.

ATTEMPTED FRONTIER RAID.

Stopped by Villagers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 2.

The "C. and M. Gazette" understands that a couple of days ago a gang of Masuzasi tribesmen, who were about to make a raid in Kurram, were held by the villagers of Sadda and some men of the Border Militia and nine of the intending raider were captured, A rescue was attempted by the other tribesmen, but they were beate off by the villager and the Militia with a loss of three killed and two wounded. On the defenders' side one sepoy of the Militia was slightly wounded.

SERIOUS RIOT IN CANNING TOWN.

Mahomedans Attack Hindus.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDETN).

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

A serious riot took place at Canning Town on Thursday night. The trouble arose over a "Jetra" performance on Wednesday when some Mahomedans left in consequence of a dispute as to seats they and the Hindus were to occupy. They returned the next night in a body, two thousand strong, and attacked the audience with lathies. In the free fight which ensued several men on both sides were hurt.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

The Route in Bombay.

The route for the Royal Procession through the City on the occasion of the arrival of their Majesties the King-Emperor of India and the Queen-Empress has been approved by Government as follows:—From the Apollo Bunder, by Rampart Row, Esplanade Road, and Hornby Road to the Crawford Market: by Carnac Road, Kalbadevi Road, Parel Road, Sandhurst Road, to Chaupati: thence by Walkeshwar Road to Malabar Point, if their Majesties take up their residence at Government House. As it is desired to have the decorations on as uniform a scale as possible, the Decoration Committee will be glad to hear from offices and firms in Rampart Row, Esplanade Road and Hornby Road, who desire the Decoration Committee to undertake or assist in the decoration of their buildings. The sum which the office or firm desire to spend on this object should be stated. Communications may kindly be addressed to Mr. P. R. Cadell, General Secretary, at the Municipal Office.

Calcutta Committee and the Pageant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

At the last meeting of the Royal Reception pageant sub-committee, under the presidency of the Maharaja of Darbhanga, it was finally decided that the following processional and spectacular pageant be shown to their Imperial Majesties at the Maidan entertainments :—

(1) The Murshidabad Nowroz procession ; (2) portions out of the Dacca Michil procession ; (3) the war dance of Oriya Pikes ; (4) the ancient Hindu Dassara procession of King Vikramaditya. It was further decided that the above pageants should not take more than two hours. The committee will now negotiate with the Government and Princes of India in connection with the organisation of the pageant and invite their co-operation. The Hon'ble Mr. McLeod, Captain Brencker and Mr. Percy Brown were requested to select a site for the pageant.

It was also resolved that the offer of Messrs. James Pain and Sons be accepted and that they be entrusted with the stage-management of the pageant, fireworks, etc., under the direction and orders of the Executive Committee at a remuneration of £500.

Address of Loyalty from Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 2.

A public meeting was summoned by Mr. A. E. Lawson, Sheriff of Madras, this afternoon at the Banqueting Hall, in order to decide about the presentation on an address on behalf of the Madras Presidency to Their Majesties the King and Queen Empress. The Prince of Arcot was voted to the chair, who, in stating the object for which they had assembled, recalled the fact that on the occasion of the late Queen Victoria's Jubilee there was presented to her an address adopted by 191 towns in the Madras Presidency on behalf of 31,000,000 of Her late Majesty's subjects. A similar tribute may most appropriately be offered to King George on the occasion of his visit to this country which was an unprecedented favour on the part of our Sovereign. The subjectmatter of their address should be one uniform and united expression of loyalty to the King-Emperor. The Madras Presidency was devotedly loyal to the benign British rule. In South India, the rulers of the Carnatic and representatives of British sovereigns were on most intimate terms of amity and that whatever vicissitudes of fortune in the course of the making of the British Indian empire may have been in other parts of India, history records to the credit of Madras Presidency that it has ever been most loyal. The existence of the old and honourable tradition of loyalty made it appropriate that on an occasion such as the Coronation, this Presidency, whose inhabitants regret that Their Majesties will be unable to do it the honour of visiting it in person after the Durbar owing to many other engagements and the short time at their disposal, should join as a whole in the expression of heartfelt sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the King and Queen on the historic and ever to be remembered occasion.

Sir S. Subramaniya Iyer, K. C. I. E., then moved : "That this meeting of the citizens of Madras resolves that an address in the name and on behalf of the Presidency as a whole be presented to His Majesty the King Emperor of India on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi and in furtherance of that object all districts be invited to co-operate." He referred to the relations existing between the British Crown and the teeming millions of India, and said that the relations of Government were those of sympathy and kindness, while the inhabitants were loyal to the core for the benefits conferred by the British Raj were incalculated and the Government was never tired of promoting the welfare of the people. After referring in glowing terms to Queen Victoria and Edward the Peacemaker the speaker referred to King George's sympathy for his people. In concluding the speaker suggested that India as a whole might invite representatives of the self-governing colonies now in England as their guests so that they might be able to understand India's true position.

Mr. R. C. Carr, I.C.S., seconded the proposal and said that the approaching event would be a stupendous one and be the opening of another chapter in the history of India. He announced that Lord Wenlock, former Governor of Madras, and Lady Ampthill would be coming out on the staff of the Queen and the announcement was well received. They regretted that the Governor would not be in India for the Coronation.

The Hon'ble M.A. Kudur Badsha Saheb, Mr. E. R. Osborne and Mr. Joseph Satyanadan supported the resolution which was unanimously carried.

Mr. J. O. Robinson made a fine speech which appealed to all in moving the appointment of a committee to take the necessary steps to carry out the previous resolution.

HINDU SOCIAL REFORM.

Brahmin Widow Re-marriages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 2.

A widow re-marriage among Brahmins took place here yesterday, the ceremony being performed in British territory—the Civil and Military station—owing to the defective legislation on the point in Mysore territory—Bangalore City. The bride is 18 years old and the bridegroom is 25. Rao Bahadur Veerasalingam Garu, the Hindu social reformer, was present. On Sunday next a second such marriage is to be performed. The bride will come from the Widows Home at Rajamundry, an institution founded by the reformer alluded to.

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THE CEREMONY OF THE CORONATION.

By A. C. Fox-Davies.

OF LINCOLN'S INN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Editor of "Armorial Families" : Author of "The Complete Guide to Heraldry." "Their Majesties' Court," &c., &c.

In law any Coronation at all is unnecessary in this country, *for* in law and fact immediately on the demise of the Sovereign, the Crown passes to the successor. King George is already and has been ever since King Edward died, as fully and completely king of this country as he ever will be.

Whatever may have been the legal status of the ceremony when on Christmas Day, 1066, Aldred, Archbishop of York, in the Abbey of Westminster, presented Duke William of Normandy to the multitude and asked them would they have him for their king, there is now no doubt that the Coronation with us is not an essential in the making of a king. It is largely a religious ceremony, and takes place at the pleasure of the King and when he chooses. He need not have a Coronation at all.

Having decided that the ceremony shall be performed, the King issues a proclamation to that effect, and indicates an approximate date, usually about twelve months later, after all Court mourning is over.

By other proclamations the Court of Claims is constituted, that Court being a body to decide and determine all questions of rights either to do service or to attend the ceremony. No claims are decided except those which are allowed as matters of legal right; all others are "referred to the King's pleasure."

The Coronation is a State ceremony. The bulk of Royal ceremonial is now semi-State, and there is an important distinction between the two. Formerly all baptisms, marriages, and funerals of the Royal Family were State ceremonies in addition to the Coronations and the openings of Parliament. But Queen Victoria disliked State ceremonies, and dispensed with them as much as she could. A State ceremony is exactly and minutely governed by precedent and controlled by the Earl Marshal and the Officers of Arms. A semi-State ceremony does not depend upon precedent but on the personal inclination of the Sovereign, and in a ceremony of this kind, although the Earl Marshal may assist and accept the responsibility, the Lord Chamberlain of the Household, acting on the personal wishes of his Sovereign, has the bulk of the management. But the real difference is that in a State ceremony every Peer as a constituent part of the State has a right to be present in his proper place according to the strict table of precedence. The awkward situations this might entail and the difficulty of dealing with a body of the present size of the House of Lords has resulted in baptisms, marriages, and funerals all being semi-State, a remark which applies even to King Edward's funeral. This made it possible on that occasion for regard to be had to the claims of relationship. The only full State ceremonies that remain to us are the Coronation and the openings of Parliament,

The ceremony as it now takes place in Westminster Abbey is to all intents and purposes the same in all its details as it was hundreds of years ago, and not only is our King the direct descendant of the Kings who have been crowned there before him, but many of those who will be present and take part in the coming ceremony are the lineal descendants of men who more than two centuries ago stood in the same place when King Charles II was crowned. There will be some whose direct ancestors were present more than 800 years ago, when the Coronation of King William took place.

The Coronation chair, in which the King will sit was made for King Edward I in 1296, and with the exception of Queen Mary, every Sovereign who has ruled in this country since the reign of Edward I has sat in this identical chair. In the seat is Jacob's stone, on which tradition states Jacob slept in the plain of Luz. Hollinshead gives a detailed account of its wanderings from Egypt to Compostella and thence to Dundalk and afterwards to Scotland. Its authentic history, however, begins 850 A.D., when King Kenneth, finding it at Dunstaffnage, placed it in the Abbey of Scone. After King Edward I defeated John Baliol, he brought the stone to England, and had it enclosed in a chair, a copy of the one made for King Kenneth hundreds of years before.

The actual ceremony of the Coronation, which lasts about four hours, begins by the King and Queen proceeding to the Abbey, where they arrive by the west door. The regalia having been handed to those who are to bear it, the King in crimson robes, and wearing the Cap of Estate, and the Queen in purple and wearing a circlet of gold, walk in procession with those carrying the regalia to an elevated platform placed under the lantern between the north and south transepts to two chairs placed below and in front of the thrones. These latter are chairs of State, that on the right, for the King being raised on five steps, that on the left of three steps for the Consort. Grouped around are the great officers of State and those bearing the regalia. The Archbishop, then at each of the four sides of the platform or "theatre," recites the "recognition," those present replying "God save King George and Queen Mary." The Bible, patten and cup having been placed on the altar the King makes his first oblation, a pall or altar cloth of gold and an ingot of pure gold of a pound in weight. Then the Queen makes her oblation all of which the Archbishop receives standing.

The regalia having been placed upon the altar the King and Queen pass to chairs with faldstools at which they kneel, whilst the Litany is recited. Then comes the "ante communion" religious service and the sermon.

After this the Coronation oath is administered by the Archbishop, and the King proceeding to the altar, takes the oath, kisses the Bible, and returns. This is followed by a hymn, and the Sovereign once again goes to the altar, and the crimson robe he is wearing is removed, the King afterwards taking his seat in the Coronation chair, to which allusion has already been made. Then follows the anointing with oil.

The oil is in the golden "ampulla," which is in the shape of an eagle with outspread wings. The head unscrews for it to be filled but the oil is poured from the beak. Although all the regalia was supposed to have been re-made for the Coronation of King Charles II, there is more than a little reason to believe that the ampulla which now exists is the original one made for the Coronation of Henry IV in 1399. The same probability exists as to the spoon, these two parts of the regalia, very probably being retained at the Abbey, and never passing with the Crown jewels into the hands of the Keeper. The Coronation Spoon is really of silver heavily gilt, and of a very curious shape. Having poured the oil into the spoon, the Archbishop of Canterbury dips his fingers therein and anoints with the sign of the cross the head, the breast and the palms of the hands, whilst four Knights of the Garter, in the robes and costume of that Order, hold a rich silken pall over the Sovereign's head. The anointing having been accomplished, the Dean of Westminster places upon the King the Colombium Sindonis, which is a sleeveless garment of very fine white linen, and this is followed by the Super-tunica or Dalmatic, a loose, wide sleeved jacket of cloth of gold.

Then comes the ceremony of the Golden Spurs. These are two handsome prick-spurs of solid gold, and are probably those made for King Charles II by Sir Robert Vyner. They are presented to the King, still sitting in St. Edward's (i. e. the Coronation) Chair, and after his heels have been touched with them they are returned to the altar, and subsequently redeemed by the payment of a fee.

Then comes the girding with the sword. There are four swords, viz., "the Sword of State," 'Curtana," and two others, the Swords of Justice. 'Curtana," or the "Sword of Mercy," is flat at the end, having no point.

A sword in a purple scabbard is substituted for the Sword of State, and is placed by the Archbishop on the altar, and then in the right hand of the King, who is afterwards girt with it. After prayer it is returned to the Archbishop, who replaces it upon the altar. It is at once redeemed, and thereafter carried naked in front of the King.

The Armil or Stole is then placed upon the King, and afterwards the Imperial Mantle, the orb being placed in the right hand of the Sovereign, and shortly afterwards returned to the altar. The Archbishop places the ruby ring upon the fourth finger of the right hand, and the Duke of Newcastle, as Lord of the Manor of Worksop, presents a richly embroidered right-hand glove. The King then takes the Sceptre with the Cross in his right hand, and the Sceptre with the Dove in his left. It is the Sceptre with the Cross into which the large Cullinan diamond has now been set.

Standing before the altar, the Archbishop consecrates St. Edward's crown, the official crown of England, and then advancing places the crown on the head of the Sovereign. As this is being done, all the peers put on their own coronets, the bishops put on their caps—they do not wear mitres—and everyone in the Abbey cries out "God save the King."

Having been presented with a Bible, which he gives back to the Archbishop, and after the benediction, the King returns to the theatre, and takes the higher of the two thrones. The Te Deum is sung and then comes the homage. Originally this was performed by every peer, but now it is only done by the premier peer of each degree. The peer kisses the Sovereign's left cheek and touches the crown.

The Coronation of the Queen, if a Sovereign follows the above ritual, but if a Consort, is rather different, and is performed by the Archbishop of York at a faldstool before the altar. She is first anointed on the head, the canopy being supported by four peeresses, and a ring is placed on her finger. A crown which has been specially made for her is placed upon her head, and at that moment all the peeresses place their coronets on their heads. The Queen's Sceptre, with the cross, and her ivory rod with the dove, are placed in her right and left hands respectively, and she then proceeds to the theatre and takes her place upon the second throne, bowing low to the King as she passes him.

The Sword of State, borne in front of them, they proceed to the altar, and removing their crowns, both kneel and make oblation and then follows the Communion. Replacing their crowns and returning to their thrones, the final prayers are recited and then the procession is again formed, and carrying their sceptres the King and Queen pass into St. Edward's Chapel, and portions of the regalia are placed upon the altar. The King then changes the Imperial Mantle of Cloth of Gold for one of purple velvet, and substitutes his State crown for St. Edward's crown. Then carrying the sceptre with the cross in his right hand and the orb in his left, and the Queen carrying her sceptre with the dove, they pass in procession back to the west door of the Abbey, followed by all the princes, peers and peeresses wearing their coronets.

Until after the reign of George IV the Coronation was always followed by a banquet, which was an actual part of the Coronation ceremony. But in the case of George IV whose Coronation was on lines of unparalleled magnificence, the cost was well over £200,000 and there was much angry comment. King William IV dispensed with the banquet and reduced the cost to £30,000. Queen Victoria, King Edward, and King George have all followed that example, and so the banquet has probably gone for ever. The procession through London, which King Edward substituted, and which is again announced for King George, is entirely an informal matter, with which precedent and "State" ceremony has no concern.

COUNTRY CRAFT CAUGHT IN A STORM.

One Boat Lost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 2.

Three country crafts, the "Hoosenj," "Shag" and "Fatehkhare" which left Calicut together about the 3rd April for ports near Dabai in the Persian Gulf, with a cargo of timber, coconut, etc., experienced adverse weather and wind on 20th May and encountered stormy weather which lasted for five days. On the 29th the "Fatehkhare" sprung a leak and in course of the night had sunk, but having the cargo of timber she lay level with the sea while the crew was clinging to the rigging. All the crew were rescued by the other two crafts and brought them on to Karachi as they were within two days sailing of this port, where they have arrived without any further mishap. They will lay up here for the monsoon and then proceed to their destination.

Dhinge "Shag" jettisoned part of her cargo. The wrecked crafts will be a source of danger to navigation as the cargo of timber is below the beam and unless broken up by force waves she will remain a derelict.

CUSTODY OF A MINOR.

A Guardian's Claim.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

Last evening the Chief Justice issued a habeas corpus writ on the Commissioner, of Police for the purpose of producing before the High Court a Bengalee youth aged about seventeen years who was arrested under a warrant issued by the District Judge of Pabna. Some eight or nine months ago the boy had been made over to Mr. Avertoom, Barrister, and had been looked after and cared for by him. At the time of his arrest, the boy was in the custody of Mr. Avertoom in Calcutta. The warrant had been issued at the instance of the boy's uncle, representing that he was the certified guardian of the boy and was entitled to his custody, in that the boy was a minor.

This morning, the Chief Justice and Justice Woodroffe were engaged in hearing the rule is on behalf of Mr. Avertoom calling on the Commissioner of Police to produce a boy named Jogesh Chunder Bose, who was arrested in pursuance of a warrant issued by the District Judge of Pabna on an application of the boy's uncle, Sarat Chunder Bose, a Police sub-inspector. The warrant was to search the American Mission and all its branches and to arrest Jogesh Chunder Bose. The boy was produced before the Chief Justice who directed his release. Mr. Avertoom standing surety for him and undertaking to produce him in the Court on Monday-week when their Lordships would hear the boys' uncle and the District Judge.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The Festival of Empire was on May 12 inaugurated at the Crystal Palace by the King and Queen, who drove from Buckingham Palace to Sydenham by a route which was gaily decorated and lined by immense crowds of cheering spectators.

On arriving at the Palace the royal party were present at the inaugural concert, and afterwards visited some of the principal features of the Festival.

The Queen Victoria Memorial, which has for the last ten years been in course of erection in the Mall, was on May 16 unveiled by the King, after an impressive ceremony.

The King immediately afterwards conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. T. Brock, R.A., the sculptor, and the German Emperor deposited a wreath at the foot of the Queen Victoria statue.

The German Imperial yatch "Hohenzollern," with the Emperor and Empress on board, arrived off Port Victoria Sheerness, on Sunday. Their Imperial Majesties were accorded a naval welcome.

The Emperor and Empress and their daughter, Princess Victoria Louise, arrived in London on May 15. Their Imperial Majesties were met at Victoria Station by the King and Queen and on their way to Buckingham Palace received a cordial greeting from large crowds.

The Emperor and Empress were present on May 16 at a garden party given by Lord and Lady Londesborough at St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park. In the evening a dinner party was given by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace.

The King and Queen and the German Emperor and Empress attended a command performance of "Money" at Drury Lane Theatre on May 17.

The "London Gazette" contains the announcement of the appointment of the German Crown Prince to be Colonel-in-Chief of the 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars.

The King was present at the Kempton Park meeting on May 13.

The Duke of Connaught opened the Royal Naval and Military Tournament at Olympia yesterday.

Prince Arthur of Connaught opened the Coronation Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush yesterday afternoon.

Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords on May 15, moved the second reading of the House of Lords Reconstitution Bill. Lord Morley criticised the Bill, and insisted on the necessity of passing the Parliament Bill. After discussion the debate was adjourned.

The debate on Lord Lansdowne's Bill was resumed on the 16th and, after speeches by the Lord Chancellor and other peers, was again adjourned.

The debate was continued on the 17th, the most important feature being speeches by Lord Curzon in favour of the second reading and Lord Rosebery, who held that it would have been wiser to proceed by Resolutions which might be considered in a Conference.

In the House of Commons on May 16, Mr. F. E. Smith's motion for the rejection of the Parliament Bill was negatived by 363 votes to 243, and, on a further division, the third reading was carried by 362 to 241.

The annual Budget statement was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on May 18.

Mr. Lloyd George on May 15 received a deputation which asked for remission of the sugar duty. He gave a sympathetic reply, but pointed out that to find a substitute would be difficult.

Viscount Haldane, Secretary for War, in opening a new drill hall at Ipswich on May 13, said that the Territorial Army had come to stay, and as an educative and patriotic institution should grow stronger and an increasingly useful force as time went on.

At the Albert Hall on May 13 several thousand teachers and friends passed a resolution of protest against "the conspiracy" to exclude from the higher posts of the Civil Service all who have not been educated at one of the great public schools and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Under the auspicies of the Parliamentary Aerial Defence Committee an interesting demonstration of the possibilities of aerial flight for military purposes was given on May 15, at Hendon, in the presence of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Lord Haldane, Mr. McKenna, several other members of the Cabinet and a large number of members of the Legislature and other guests.

Mr. Balfour accompanied Mr. Grahame-White in a flight on a Farman biplane, and a number of well-known airmen went through various evolutions.

C. Williams, the English Racquets Champion, won the world's championship at Queen's Club on May 13 by easily defeating the Indian player, Jamsetji, holder of the title for some years.—"Times."

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Statement by Sir T. Smartt.

Sir Thomas Smartt, who has been acting as Leader of the Opposition in the South African Parliament, referred in an interview with Reuter's representative on May 13 to the Imperial Conference. He said :—"We are looking forward hopefully to its results, especially in the matter of defence. General Smuts has outlined a scheme for coastal and internal defence. The question of an increased contribution to the Navy was not pressed in Parliament, as it was understood that General Botha would bring this forward at the Conference and also at the Admiralty. The Union has no desire to shirk its responsibilities in this matter. It is impossible to conceive that, with a trade like ours that includes so much bullion, which would be the first object of an enemy's attack, the Union Government would be content to subscribe less than one-tenth of one per cent. of our trade as insurance on our ocean-borne traffic as against over four per cent paid by the people of the United Kingdom. The Union has proved an undoubted success. Every day old prejudices are breaking down. The first Session of the Union Parliament has proved this. The question of bi-lingual teaching which is about the only remaining matter capable of being treated from a race point of view, has been happily put on the way to settlement by a compromise which was reached after the fullest discussion by a committee equally representing both sides of the House. As regards the mail contract question, people at home may rest assured that the contract will not be given to any but British shipping, but we are unanimous in our determination to break down anything in the nature of a Conference monopoly. We fully appreciate what the Union Castle Line have done, and hope that they will recognise the new position. Parliament will insist on the provisions of the Bill being carried out, and will not be hampered. The Asiatic question is fully realized as being one of imperial magnitude. The Immigration Bill, which was withdrawn, dealt with other matter besides Indian immigration, and was postponed presumably largely owing to want of time to deal with it this Session. We are convinced that General Botha will not depart from the arrangement he made with the Imperial Government to settle this question in a manner satisfactory both to Downing Street and to India, always, however, bearing in mind the fact that we are determined that the country should not be thrown open for Asiatic settlement and immigration."

SIR W. LAURIER AND THE CONFERENCE.

It is understood, says the Toronto correspondent of the "Times," that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will particularly urge on the Imperial Conference the speedy realisation, through imperial co-operation, of the All-Red Steamship project. In conjunction with Sir Joseph Ward, of New Zealand, he will endeavour to make some definite agreement with the Imperial and Australian Governments for the inauguration of a faster subsidised service between Great Britain and Canada on the Atlantic, and between Canada and Australia and New Zealand on the Pacific. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will also support the movement for establishing a uniform naturalisation law throughout the empire, and will endeavour to have the "status" of foreign Consuls-General in the capitals of the Dominions clearly defined. The Canadian view is that Consuls-General should be officially recognised as semi-diplomatic agents for direct communication with their respective countries in questions affecting purely Canadian interets. Sir F. Borden, the Minister of Militia, will consult the War Office with the object of still further assuring Canadian co-operation with Britain in land defence; while Mr. Brodeur will consult the Admiralty on the organisation of the Canadian Navy and the construction of new vessels, and will also negotiate with the British firms who tendered for the construction of cruisers and destroyers for the Canadian Navy, and who proposed to established plants in Canada for building these warships.

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

Third Reading Carried.

By a majority of 121 in a House consisting of 603 members the Parliament Bill was read a third time on May 15 in the House of Commons. The task of moving the rejection of the Bill had been entrusted to. M. F. E. Smith, who dealt with his great subject cogently and earnestly. The Government, he pointed out, tried to justify their proposal to set up a unicameral system by affirming that there was an irrestible inference that the House of Commons, during at any rate the first two years after a General Election, reflected accurately the views and sentiments of the constituencies. Were they prepared, he asked to apply this doctrine when a Conservative majority was returned? If they were, they ought not to have resisted the Unionist Education Act or Licensing Act, and yet the present Chancellor of the Exchequer sta ted a campaign with the object of defeating those measures, which, on the doctrine now put forward by ministers, must have represented the considered will of the people. If, on the other hand, they held that these Bills did not represent the people's will, the argument on which they relied for their restriction of the Lords' Veto disappeared; Clause 2 was torpedoed. Turning to the subject of the Referendum and the Unionist proposal for Joint Sessions, he reminded the House that the Prime Minister had not ruled out the Referendum in rare cases of Constitutional difficulty, and he insisted that the state of affairs during the interval before the reconstruction of the Second Chamber would be so exceptional as to justify to the full the acceptance of the principal of the poll of the people. To Joint Sessions in principle he did not understand the Prime Minister to be opposed; the right hon. gentleman's objection had appeared to be that the House of Lords was too numerous. The Unionist Party offered to reduce the number of that House, and the right hon. gentleman fell back on the assertion that the proposal was premature. He adhered to what he had written in his letter to the "Times" on compromise, and he wanted a House of Lords so constituted as to give to the Liberal Party as good a chance to carry their measures as was given to the Unionist Party. The Conservatives had offered concessions undreamed of not long ago but the Government refused to yield an inch; and yet they could not hope to effect a reform of the other House, to which they were pledged in honour, without the assistance of the Opposition, for, as he pertinently observed, the Government relied upon the support of a coalition containing many members who were against reform. So Ministers would do well to give fair consideration to the proposals made by Lord Lansdowne. Should they be rejected he should support a scheme for an elective Second Chamber, and he warned the Government that if such a Chamber were created the Veto Bill could not be the last word as to the relations between the two Houses. If there was to be no compromise, the next General Election would be fought on the issue whether the people of England were to be the masters of the House of Commons. Cheers were frequent while the hon. and learned member was speaking.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Asquith described the Bill as one that carried out the deliberate and considered expression of the popular will, and he once more traced its history since the autumn of 1909, when he spoke at the Albert Hall. After two General Elections the Bill had received the support of large majorities, and in our legislative history there had been no measure with a better title to be put upon the Statute Book. There were, of course, many members opposite who declared that a Constitutional revolution was being engineered behind the backs of the people and against their will; but as the Bill had been before the electors twice it was not possible that they had been tricked; at any rate, they had shown no signs of turning upon their alleged betrayers. There was no murmur of protest or ripple of remonstrance only occasionally a yawn of weariness over the undue prolongation of discussion. He believed that the Unionist Party had profoundly misconceived the origin and purpose of the popular movement against the Lords and the demand that before anything else was done the relations between the Houses should be put upon a satisfactory basis. The Opposition were still, he thought, convinced that the demand for the Parliament Bill was due to a mere abstract dislike of the hereditary principle that it was due, not to the fact that the Lords had done anything wrong, but to the fact that the House of Lords did not look well. They wanted a Second Chamber which would reject Liberal measures, but which would do this with a majority less obtrusively one-sided, the hereditary principle being diluted. But the support given by the country to the Bill was not accounted for by any academic dislike of that principle; the opposition to the Lords rested on what they had done. Their House had sheltered every abuse, defended every privilege, and effectively obstructed the progress of legislation and reform. Meeting the complaint that the Bill would establish Single-Chamber government during the interval before the reconstitution of the other House, he pointed out that, as Mr. F. E. Smith himself admitted, the Commons might be embarrassed, hampered, fettered at every point through the operation of the safeguards embodied in the second clause.

As to the sincerety of the Government in regard to the reconstitution of the other House, he had already stated that on the mere ground of naked self-interest it would be their business to fulfil the pledges they had given. Until these pledges were carried out the Liberal Party would be unable to carry controversial measures without considerable delay and without incurring all the parliamentary and other risks that were involved in delay. On the other hand should the party opposite come into power the restriction of the Lords' Veto would never operate as long as the Second Chamber was constituted as it was now. Therefore, the interests and political fortunes of the Liberal Party made it necessary that they should undertake such a reconstruction of the Second Chanber as would enable it to do even-handed justice between both sides. It was the intention of the Government to undertake that task in the lifetime of the present Parliament. It would be a difficult and laborious task, and he hoped that as the subject developed it might be seen that there was more possibility of arriving at common ground than there appeared to be at present, a large field for agreement, and possibly for co-operation. But now, he said with emphasis and amid cheers, it was their duty in view of the electoral and Parliamentary history of the Parliament Bill to place it on the Statute Book, for it was stamped if ever a measure was stamped, with the authority and approval of the electorate of the country.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

Mr. Balfour was disappointed with the Prime Minister's speech, which was deficient on the argumentative side. The right hon. gentleman had thought it enough to repeat that the Bill had received the approval of the electors in two General Elections. As a matter of fact, however, the issue before the electors was not a simple one, and they did not give a clear decision in favour of the provisions of the Bill. He argued impressively that when Home Rule and other great changes were to be rushed through the House it was all-important that the democracy should have some means of reviewing the decisions arrived at. The delay for which the Bill provided was a kind of feeble and bad form of Referendum, no instrument being forged to enable the people to express their opinion. In fact, the Bill was a thoroughly undemocratic measure. It was their duty in that House to take care that the Constitutional instrument through which the democracy acted should be as perfectly adapted to its purposes as it could be made, and it could not reasonably be maintained that a Consitution in the making could be entrusted to one uncontrolled Chamber when it was admitted that the Constitution, when completed, ought to contain two Chambers. How could the Government seriously tell the House that not only honour, but expediency, required that there should be two Chambers, and say at the same time that there should be an interval during which a Single Chamber might split up the United Kingdom. This position was indefensible. What the Government were proposing was a log-rolling solution of a great Constitutional issue; it was not founded on experience, either in this country or elsewhere, and was not, he believed, by the majority of the constituencies.

Mr. Churchill, who wound up the debate, was very vigorous in his vindication of the policy of the Government and while he was addressing the House there was much cheering and also frequent laughter for his serious arguments were interspersed with sarcastic witticism. He was of opinion that after that Bill had passed nine peers out of ten would find it difficult to realise that any change had taken place, and as a matter of fact the other House would still wield formidable and menacing powers. They would have an effective power to mould and shape the laws of the country according to their views and interests, which were those of the Conservative Party. He was astounded, at the Government's moderation, almost aghast. The Bill was a moderate but definite advance in the progress of democracy. It was a territory, he said, amid loud cheers and derisive counter cheers, conquered by the masses from the classes. When they had placed the Bill on the Statute Book—and here the right hon. gentleman spoke with special emphasis—without condition or addition of any kind the time would have been reached for the discussion of the further steps to be taken.

THE DIVISIONS.

At eleven o'clock the division was called. The amendment for the rejection of the Bill was negatived by 363 votes against 243, and when the numbers had been announced there was a great demonstration of satisfaction on the Ministerial side.

The Unionists challenged another division, and the third reading was carried by 362 votes against 241. There was another great display of gratification, the Nationalist members and the advanced Radicals vying with one another in their demonstrations. The excitement was intense for some minutes.

HOUSE OF LORDS REFORM.

Second Reading Debate.

At a great and historic sitting of the House of Lords on May 15, Lord Lansdowne moved the second reading of his Reconstitution Bill, which met with the most uncompromising opposition from Lord Morley on the part of Government.

On rising to move the second reading of the Bill, Lord Lansdowne did not think it necessary, having recently explained its object, to do more than touch on one or two points. Lord Morley had told them that while the Bill might be helpful in the settlement of the question they were dealing with, it could not be a substitute for the Government Bill. It was never held that the Bill was considered as a solution. They had never claimed and did not now claim under this Bill anything that could be correctly described as an absolute Veto. Mr. Balfour had already made that clear. After all, it seemed to him that they were not so wide apart. What they desired was to have effective revision, the occasional interpolation of delay, a delay sufficient to enable the country to say whether the House of Commons had the country behind it. Among the questions which had been addressed to him by Lord Morley was one as to whether it was possible under the Bill that there should be a Liberal majority. Was it, however, asking too much that in the House which had the revision or suspending for a time of measures brought before it there should be a preponderance of those who held moderate opinions? They had provided a Bill which would establish a House to deal with legislation in an independent and judicial spirit. Turning to the schedules he admitted that there was a fair field for discussion and he had received a great many remonstrances. Complaints were made that while they retained lords spiritual they did not find room for the representatives of other religious denominations. He explained the difficulties of this particular question and declared the earnest desire which the supporters of the Bill had to discover some means of securing representatives of the Churches in the Second Chamber. He did not despair of being able to surmount the difficulties. He submitted the Bill to the House not as covering the whole field of reform but they did present it as a serious attempt to deal with a definite difficulty which they all admitted.

Lord Morley was understood to challenge the suggestion that on this question the two parties were not too wide apart to arrive at an agreed settlement, and quoted recent speeches by members of the Opposition to show that there was a great difference of opinion. They had been told recently from the other side that there was the deepest hostility to the Parliament Bill, and this and other declarations showed that they were a tremendous distance apart. The Government had resolved that the absolute Veto of the House must go. Lord Lansdowne denied that the House had ever claimed an absolute Veto. The rejection of the Budget of 1909 came very near an absolute Veto. Passing to a close analysis of the Bill, Lord Morley reminded the House that they had now passed from academic proposals; they were dealing with an immediate emergency. Who was responsible for that? They were only eighteen months from the time when that House challenged the House of Commons, and the result was indisputable. It was said by the noble Marquess that the Bill did not satisfy all views, but the Bill satisfied none. He admitted the drastic nature of some of the proposals and pointedly twitted the Leader of the Opposition on having ruled out 400 members as ineligible—an enormous stride in advance. What was wanted in any great scheme was stability and simplicity, but what stability or simplicity did the Bill give them? They could not carry on until the absolute Veto was given up. In conclusion he declared emphatically that the first duty of the Government was to secure the Parliament Bill passing into law.

On the motion of Lord Herschell, for the Lord Chancellor, the debate was adjourned.

The attendance in the House of Lords on May 16, although not nearly so large as on the previous day, was still considerable. The debate was led off by the Lord Chancellor, and was continued, up to an early adjournment on a high level.

The Lord Chancellor, after a tribute to the fine temper shown by Lord Lansdowne throughout, said it was necessary to look at the actual facts. The Bill was not looked to as a solution; it was only the first chapter in a series of amendments of the Constitution to be continued next year or later.

Lord Ampthill denied that there was any question of giving up the fruits of victory. The Unionist Party had gone more than half-way to meet their political opponents, and they desired to give fair play, if they could meet on some common ground. They had hoped for a little enlightenment from Lord Morley as to what was the kind of reconstitution of the House which the Government had in mind, but they had been disappointed. He should vote for the second reading of the Bill because it seemed to open means for remedying actual grievances, whereas the Parliament Bill did not even touch those grievances. After some remarks from Lord Sheffield, Lord Curzon, in resuming the debate on May 17, expressed his regret that the Government had taken up so unfriendly and so uncompromising an attitude towards the Bill. He thought that it did not fairly express the public opinion out of doors. The Bill was a sincere and courageous attempt to deal with the present difficulty, and marked a great advance. His desire was to endeavour to consider some of the objections against the Bill and to enter into explanation of some of its provisions. Complaint had been made of the great numbers of the House, but those who were in the main responsible for that were the party opposite. As to stability that was not to be found so much in numbers as in moral stability and the stability of character and ability, and he held that the Bill met this requirement by giving a fair representation to both parties in the House. Examining the details of the Bill, he argued that it was a scheme which was quite simple, intelligible, and fair. Those who opposed the Bill would destroy any chance of that local representation to which the Opposition looked forward. They hoped that Yorkshire, Lancashire, with London would return men who knew the localities and represented the best interests and opinion in any particular district. They wanted to have in the Second Chamber different interests and classes and points of view and, above all, minorities represented. But they did not want to have a House co-ordinate, co-equal with the House of Commons. Dealing with the question of election of peers, he gave the reasons which led them to fall back on the proposals of the Bill, but whether that machinery was to be permanent he did not say. He explained why in the Bill they had partly retained the hereditary principle which would be the best guarantee for the independence of the Second House. So long as they maintained the hereditary principle in the matter of the Crown he could not see why they should regard the partial application of that principle to the House as a curse. In some eloquent sentences he dwelt on the importance of maintaining the sense of public duty connected with birth, a principle which had in every branch of their national life rendered inestimable services to the country. He next turned severely on the Parliament Bill, and in conclusion challenged the Government to state, though he doubted whether they had a scheme, their views about a reformed Second Chamber.

The debate was adjourned until Monday, May 22

THE CORONATION.

More Appointments.

The following appointments in connection with the ceremonial are announced :—

Four Knights of the Garter, who will hold the canopy over the King: The Earl of Cadogan, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Crewe, the Earl of Minto.

Four Duchesses who will hold the canopy over the Queen: The Duchess of Hamilton, the Duchess of Montrose, the Duchess of Portland, and the Duchess of Sutherland.

Pages who will bear the King's train: The Marquess of Hartington, the Earl of Airlie, Viscount Cranborne, Lord Romilly, Hon. E. G. W.T. Knollys, Mr. A. E. Lowther, Mr. W. H. E. Campbell, Mr. V. A. C. Harbord.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

After the Coronation itself, the most impressive scene during the June festivities will be the Naval Review at Spithead on Midsummer Day. The sea gives but limited opportunities for spectators. To witness the Coronation procession one has the choice between a seat on a grand stand, costing several guineas, and a square foot of compressed elbow-room on the pavement free. There is no pavement at Spithead, and therefore, the only persons who can see the Naval Review are those who can pay for accommodation on the grand stands—in other words, the ships that offer their decks for this purpose.

To enable the fleet to be seen, another fleet is being organised, and some of the greatest steamship lines are helping to form it. The ships, coming from Southampton, London, Plymouth, Newhaven, and Newcastle, will take up positions allotted to them at Spithead till the King in the royal yacht has reviewed his fleet; they will then steam through the lines of the 500 warships, and will spend the remaining hours of daylight cruising about the Isle of Wight, returning to Spithead for the illumination of the fleet before landing their passengers at various ports.

CITY OF LONDON DECORATIONS.

Upon the decoration of the streets through which their Majesties will pass during their State visits to the City on June 23 and 29, the Corporation is spending about £25,000.

The City on both occasions will be entered by the King and Queen at Temple Bar. The scheme for the decoration of Fleet Street is a series of masts fifteen years apart. The masts will alternate in height, and festoons of artificial evergreen will hang from them. Each mast will have a wreath, and on each there will be either a lion or a unicorn The masts on Ludgate Hill will be covered with crimson cloth and the arms of the City Companies will figure prominently in the scheme; national or colonial flags will depend from a crossbar on the mast. Festoons of crimson carnations will join the masts. In St. Paul's Churchyard the bases of the masts will rest on white and gold pedestals. The masts will bear either a Crown and Prince of Wales feathers, with banners and shields alternately of the patron saints of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

A canopy supported by Corinthian columns will be erected outside the Mansion House Station, and surmounted with cupids. In the space fronting the Mansion House there will be a series of Corinthian columns thirty feet high, surmounted by heraldic devices. In front of the Mansion House will be a canopy of purple and scarlet, surrounded by arms of the British possessions. There will be a special design for the approach to London Bridge, and the Bridge itself will present a pretty aspect with fir trees connected with purple wistaria.

A design representing Bow Bells will be employed at the head of Cheapside by the Peel statue for the drive on June 29, and large floral bells will be suspended with appropriate greeting. In Old Jewry lattice arches with amber draperies is the scheme adopted. The Mansion House will be specially decorated, and London Bridge, the Monument, and the City of London school will be illuminated.

INDIAN PRINCES FUND.

Some large insurances, the "Times" states, are being offered to the companies and members of Lloyd's on jewels to be worn by Indian Princes attending the Coronation. One insurance for £35,000 has been completed, and in another case the value of the property is between £20,000 and £30,000. In some instances the risks covered are those of transit to and from India and that of burglary during the owner's stay in London, part of the arrangements being that the jewels shall be stored in strong-rooms when not in use; in others it is only proposed to cover the risks of transit. Numerous inquiries for rates have been made, but the premiums do not in all cases meet the views of the owners, and therefore few policies have been actually issued. London is practically the only market where the risks can be placed, and as the value of jewels to be brought here will be very great, fairly substantial rates are quoted for insurance.

VISIT OF GERMAN EMPEROR.

The German imperial yacht "Hohenzollern," with the German Emperor and Empress and their daughter, Princess Victoria Louise, on board arrived at Sheerness at half-past five o'clock in the evening on May 14 on a week's visit to England.

The warships in the Medway were dressed "all over," and salutes of welcome were fired from the guns on shore and afloat as the "Hohenzollern" steamed slowly into harbour.

At ten o'clock in the morning an escort of British destroyers had gone out to meet the imperial visitors. The destroyers were the "Kale," Commander F. R. Scarlett, the "Derwent" Lieut and Commander J. F. Dewar the "Ettrick," Lieut. and Commander A. K. Gregory and the "Dee," Lieut. and Commander F. B. Watson of the Third (Nore) Destroyer Flotilla. In rainy weather and under an overcast sky the destroyers awaited the imperial yacht off the shivering stand buoy some farty or fifty miles from Sheerness. On her approach they took station on each quarter of the "Hohenzollern," and steamed with her to port.

The German Ambassador immediately went on board the "Hohenzollern" to meet his Majesty. Admiral Sir Charles Drury, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, Rear-Admiral R. N. Ommanney, Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, Commander C. F. Thursby. Commodore of the Naval Barracks, and Major-Gen. Barker, general officer commanding the Eastern Coast Defences, with their staffs, were also received by the Emperor, who shook hands with them, and presented them to the Empress and Princess Victoria Louise. The German Ambassador, Admiral Sir Charles Drury, Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, and Commander Thursby were invited by his Majesty to dine on board the yacht.

"COMMAND" PERFORMANCE AT DRURY LANE.

The King and Queen, the German Emperor and Empress, with Princess Victoria Louise, and many other members of the royal family visited Drury Lane Theatre for the command performance of "Money" on May 17. The royal party were enthusiastically cheered as they drove in closed carriages along crowded streets to the theatre. The house had been specially decorated for the occasion, and the audience included a very large number of distinguished people. When the royal party arrived at the foot of the royal staircase Mrs. Arthur Collins presented the Queen and the Empress with small bouquets of pink carnations in specially designed gold holders.

At the end of the third act the King sent for Sir Squire Bancroft, and heartily congratulated him on the production. His Majesty also sent for Mr. Arthur Collins and expressed to him his warm appreciation of all the arrangements which had been made for their comfort and pleasure. The German Emperor, too, expressed his warm appreciation, and requested Sir Squire Bancroft to convey to all the ladies and gentlemen concerned in the production his unqualified appreciation of the finest acting it had ever been his lot to see.

The royal party remained until the end of the performance, which was not reached until well past midnight. The applause that greeted the fall of the curtain brought it up again to disclose the entire cast assembled on the stage and the whole company joined the audience in singing "God Save the King." Before leaving the King and the German Emperor received Mr. Seymour Lucas, who designed the drop scene, and congratulated him. The King said "I can assure you it was a complete surprise to me."

At a sitting with closed doors in mail week the Russian Duma passed a Bill assigning credit for strengthening the Black Sea fleet to the Ministry of Marine, and another Bill providing credits for this year for strengthening the national defence.

THE BUDGET.

Members to be Paid £400 a Year.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his annual Budget Statement for the year 1911-12 in the House of Commons on May 16. There is to be no additional taxation, but certain alterations in existing taxes involving a small loss of revenue are proposed; a sum of £250,000 is provided for payment of members (£400 a year apiece) and £50,000, as the preliminary charge for National Insurance before it comes in force on May 1 next year.

ANALYSIS OF THE BUDGET.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	£	£
Tax Revenue—		
Customs	69,600,000	
Excise		
Death Duties	25,150,000	
Stamps	9,650,000	
Land Tax and House Duty	2,700,000	
Property and Income Tax	44,300,000	
Land Value Duties	700,000	
		152,050,000
Non-Tax Revenue—		
Postal Telegraph and Telephone Services	25,740,000	
Crown Lands	500,000	
Suez Canal Shares and Sundry Loans	1,226,000	
Miscellaneous	2,200,000	
		29,666,000
Total Revenue		181,716,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

Consolidated Fund Services	37,036,000	
Supply Services	143,948,000	
Payment of Members	250,000	
National Insurance	50,000	
		181,284,000
First Estimated Surplus		432,000
Remissions of Taxation—		
Cocoa	45,000	
Liquor Licence Duties	50,000	
Stamps on Short-dated Marketable Securities		
		95,000
Fical Estimated Surplus		337,000

No estimate made by the Chancellor as the amount is very small.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S STATEMENT.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in making his Budget Statement, began by telling the House how he proposed to deal with the realised surplus of £5,607,000: £1,500,000 would be devoted to the construction of sanatoria for consumptives; £250,000 would be advanced to the Colonial Office for the construction of a light railway between the Thika River and Nairobi and of a deep-water jetty at Kilindini, and for improving the water-supply for Mombasa. There was every prospect, he said, that the Uganda Railway would be a great commerical success. He proposed further to take £1,500,000 out of the surplus to meet the statutory liability on the Development capital account. The outstanding liability would then be only £500,000, and this balance would be made good out of the revenue for the current year. The remaining surplus—£2,357,000—he proposed to pay into the old Sinking Fund.

EXPENDITURE IN 1911-12.

He called special attention to increase in the expenditure on the Navy, which he hoped had reached its highest point; to the cost of old-age pensions, which had gone up to £12,415,000; to the increase of £1,401,000, in the expenditure for the Post Office; to the expenditure in connection with the Coronation, amounting to £300,000; to the initial expenditure of £50,000, for the National Insurance scheme; and, lastly, to the cost of the payment of members.

The first change he proposed to effect concerned the cocoa duty, in which there was an element, or he might say a flavour, of Protection. This announcement appeared to delight the right hon. gentleman's friends. He desired to put cocoa on precisely the same footing as any other industry, and this involved subjecting chocolate to a duty according to its ingredients and giving the usual drawback on export. The loss of revenue entailed would be £45,000. Another alteration affected the liquor licence duties. It had been pointed out that charges were now made in respect of outtilages, a remot stable, for example, which formed no part of the premises in which liquor was sold. This grievance he proposed to meet, and the change would involve a loss to the revenue of £50,000. A third alteration was in regard to stamps. At present on marketable securities passing by delivery the duty was one per cent. all round. This was thought in the City to discourage business, and he proposed in consequence of the representations made to him that in future the rates for £100, on short bonds should be 2s. 6d. if the obligation was payable in one year and 5s. if payable in two or more years.

THE FINAL BALANCE SHEET.

His revised Estimates showed an expenditure of £181,284,000, as against a revenue of £181,621,000, leaving him with a margin of £337,000, to meet contingencies. Having finished with his figures, he propounded the question whether there was any prospect of increased taxation in consequence of the assumption of a gigantic liability under the National Insurance scheme. The answer, he said, depended entirely upon the House itself. At present there was too great a tendency in a debate on a subject involving expenditure to overlook other demands upon the Treasury; too much heed was paid to the case and too little to the cash. He believed that they could finance the insurance scheme without increasing taxation by a penny, provided that no additional demands were made upon the Exchequer. Next year he should have to find for his scheme £2,500,000; the year after £4,126,000; and in 1914-15, £4,781 000, and he could do it if members would co-operate. He warned them impressively that any attempt to increase expenditure must entail increased taxation, and he appealed to them earnestly to assist the Government in resisting endeavours to augment the heavy burden already borne by the taxpayer. The right hon. gentleman sat down amid loud cheers.

THE DEBATE.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who followed, regarded the statement, which had been unusually interesting, as being in many respects extremely satisfactory. The announcement as to the cocoa duty he had heard without surprise, but with amusement, for it was plain that the explanation of the proposed change was that the present duty was extremely inconvenient to the Chancellor's friends, who, when engaged in electioneering, were met with the query, "How about cocoa?" But the change would injure the small manufacturer and his employees.

After a discursive debate, Mr. Hobhouse replied on many of the points that had been raised, and finally the tea duty resolution was agreed to.

INCOME-TAX RESOLUTION PASSED.

The debate was continued on May 17 in Committee of Ways and Means. Among the visitors present were four Indian officers conspicuous in brilliant uniforms. At question time information was sought concerning various features of the National Insurance Bill, and afterwards two measures were introduced by the Unionist members. One had for its object the better administration of the Poor Law in London, and it was read a first time after Lord A. Thynne had explained its contents; the other was for the amendment of the law as to trade marks and descriptions and provided, among other things, that goods manufactured within the Empire and coming to this country should be marked "Empire made," while goods of foreign manufacture would be marked "Foreign made."

Mr. Lloyd George informed the Leader of the Opposition that he had provided that out of the State contribution for the extension of sanatoria a special fund was to be set aside for the purpose of scientific research. It was not his view that consumption could be stamped out by the sanatorium treatment, but healthy diet and healthy conditions were bound to benefit the patient, and he hoped that sooner or later medical science would achieve triumph of the extinguishing this terrible disease. That was why he proposed to encourage scientific research. Leaving this subject, and answering Mr. Pretyman, he denied that the work of land valuation was in a muddle as that member had affirmed. Out of 381,000 valuations there had not been more than thirty appeals. The valuers were instructed to be conciliatory. As to the produce of the land duties, he reminded the House that he had never pretended that it would be considerable during the first few years. In time the increment value duty could not fail to be fruitful.

After further debate in a very thin House, the resolution reimposing the income-tax was agreed to, and progress was reported.

THE FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

King and Queen in South London.

The opening of the Festival of Empire by the King and Queen on May 12 was the first occasion since the period of royal mourning ended on which their Majesties have taken part in any public ceremony. The route of the royal procession lay through some eight miles of the southern suburbs of London—through the thickly-populated quarter of Westminster and Kennington and Camberwell, through Dulwich, which retains much of its rural beauty; and thence to the Crystal Palace. Everywhere a loving and enthusiastic greeting was accorded to the King and Queen, and their Majesties were evidently touched by their reception.

At the time when the royal procession left Buckingham Palace at twenty minutes past two the sun was shining brigh ly on a tightly-packed crowd of well-dressed people, standing five or six deep on the pavements. The King and Queen occupied the first carriage, with the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary facing them and there were two other carriages containing the ladies and gentlemen in attendance. An escort of Life Guards accompanied the procession.

The scene along the route to the Houses of Parliament presented the familiar aspect of a royal appearance in State, but immediately Westminster Bridge had been crossed there was the charm and novelty not only for the crowd but also for those in the procession. The King and Queen cannot of necessity often pass this way, and many of those who live in the by-ways to which Westminster Bridge Road, St George's Road, Walworth Road, and Camberwell Road are the chief outlets cannot, of equal necessity, often see the King and Queen. The Walworth Road was perhaps the most interesting slice of the route. To begin with it was bedecked out of all knowledge. From the Elephant and Castle, striving with just a degree of success to appear something better than a tramway centre, to the junction with Camberwell Road, the fronts of the houses and shops were clad in the most brilliant colours, and the flags of all nations seemed to be bearing the Union Jack company. The Southwark Town Hall formed the centre of a densely-crowded scene. Outside the building the Mayor and Corporation awaited their Majesties, together with a company of the performers in the Pageant of London, who sang the National Anthem as the King and Queen passed. At Camberwell Green, where thousands of people had congregated, the decorations were on a profuse scale. The King and Queen tried to do justice to all the picturesque details of this scene in the glances which were all that was possible between their acknowledgments of the cheers that accompained them.

From Camberwell Green the King and Queen began the brightest and most joyous part of their journey. It was youth and the fresh beauty of Spring all the way to the Palace. Under the fine old trees on each side of Denmark Hill stood groups of secondary school children, well favoured and nicely dressed, and, a little further on, Sunray Avenue—a pleasant roadway through open fields—was, by a happy thought of the Camberwell Borough Council, reserved for the boys and girls of the elementary schools of the district. There were close on 30,000 of them, with their teachers all eager and restless with the excitement of childhood. But as the ever-swelling cheer heralded the coming of the King and Queen they stood attention, and at the first sight of the nodding plumes and shining breastplates of the escort, approaching at a gentle trot, they burst forth into a wild flutter of tiny flags and shrill cries of enthusiasm. The royal carriages went by at an easy pace, so that the King and Queen might be comfortably seen by all, and they themselves might carry away a vivid impression of what truly was a wonderful spectacle of the childhood of South London.

ARRIVAL AT THE PALACE.

An enormous crowd awaited ther Majesties at the North Tower Gate entrance to the Palace. Immediately on their arrival the King and Queen drove up to the steps of the platform, where they received a loyal address from the borough council. The following was the King's reply:—

"We are very glad to visit your borough and receive your warm assurance of the loyalty and devotion of its inhabitants. Camberwell is rich, as you remind us, in memories of historic, literary, and artistic interest. In the Crystal Palace you have close at hand a monument of that first great national exhibition which owed its inspiration and success to the personal efforts of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. With their example before us, we rejoice to be able to encourage by our presence to-day the Festival of Empire and Pageant of London, which are designed to further the imperial and national interest they had at heart."

The North Tower Gardens, where the reception took place, presented a brilliant and animated spectacle. A large canopy and pavilion draped with white and purple material had been erected, and facing it was a company of the Royal West Surrey Regiment of Territorials in their scarlet coats and with bayonets fixed. Among those who waited in the pavilion for the King and the Queen to arrive were the Princess Royal (Duchess of Fife) and the Duke of Fife, Princess Louise and the Duke of Argyll, Princess Christian, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Alexander of Teck, the Duchess of Albany, the Duke of Marlborough, Viscount Hill, and Lord Lonsdale. His Majesty was obviously delighted at the tremendous enthusiasm which greeted his arrival, and the Queen looked charming in a dress of light mauve with a hat trimmed with feathers to match the costume. To an address handed to him in the pavilion by the Chairman of the Penge Council the King replied as follows:—

"We hope that every success will crown the labours of those who, in promoting the Festival of Empire, have striven to serve the cause of Imperial unity and to awaken interest in the

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THE ANTARCTIC FOR TOURISTS.

Fascinating Plan of Dr. Mawson.

Dr. Douglas Mawson, the Antarctic explorer, who is to lead the Australian expedition to the Southern Polar continent which starts some time this month for a journey of scientific exploration lasting two years, gave a press representatives in mail week an outline of the work which he hopes to accomplish. With Dr. Mawson was Sir Ernest Shackleton, who took part in the conversation, and showed the keen interest which he is taking in the expedition of his old comrade.

Dr. Mawson was, as is well known, the magnetician and geologist on Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition and with Professor David and Dr. Mackay he shares the honour of having made the longest sledge journey, both in distance and duration in the Antarctic regions. He was very careful to insist on the fact that the present expedition is in no way a dash for the South Pole, and will not be in any sense a rival to Captain Scott's expedition now in the Southern Polar regions. It is entirely a scientific expedition, with the settlement of the South magnetic Polar problem as its chief object, and a long journey will be made inland to the Magnetic Pole from a direction opposite to that which Dr. Mawson followed when he was one of the Shackleton party.

2,000 MILES OF COASTLINE.

The expedition will also explore and survey 2,000 miles of coastline which at present is entirely unknown. This vast and unexplored continent, as large as Europe and Australia combined, lies due south of Australia, stretching east and west within the Antarctic Circle. And there Dr. Mawson hopes to raise the Union Jack, and add this enormous continent to the British Empire.

The total cost of the expedition is estimated at £40,000. The greater part of this has been raised in Australia, where the expedition is arousing great enthusiasm, and the generous response shown in this country during the last few days to the appeal for funds to complete the £40,000 is well known. The sum provides for a two years' absence with full equipment and nominal salaries for twenty-five men on the ship and twenty-five men of the share party. Forty thousand pounds would not have covered the cost of the expedition were it not for the fact that large quantities of stores and much of the expensive apparatus are being presented by British firms.

A point on which both Dr. Mawson and Sir Ernest Shackleton were enthusiastic is that the expedition is an undertaking financed by the Empire for the glory of the Empire. Dr. Mawson looks on the great continent which lies to the south of Australia as a great and valuable country which some day the Empire will be glad to possess. "It is by far the most important portion of the Antarctic continent," he said, and it is a land which may have a great economic future. It is known to be rich in coal and the rocks where known are metalliferous. The fact that it lies within the frozen Antarctic Circle does not mean that it is of no value. The Empire has before now neglected valuable possessions because of insufficient knowledge of their conditions, and during the last fifteen years, for instance, Alaska has proceeded gold of more value than the British National Debt. The country I am going to explore is in the same latitude as Dawson City.

ANTARCTIC SCENIC BEAUTIES.

The world has no idea of the beauties of this Southern Continent. In that part of Victoria Land which I have already explored the scenery is magnificent, with mountains 15,000 feet high and the biggest glaciers on earth stretching into the sea. In summer the weather is perfect—dry, bracing, and exhilarating. There is no reason why it should not become a great holiday ground for Australia with organised pleasure cruises, just as in the Northern Hemisphere they have cruisers to Spitzbergen, and I am confident that the South Polar seas will become a happy hunting ground for the Australian tourist. I am convinced also that the Southern Continent has a great future as a whaling and sealing ground on the lines now adopted in the South Orkney Islands or South America. Here is an enormous and possibly valuable piece of coastline which the British Empire ought to take before any of its rivals step in, as they certainly will if it is left too late.

EXPLORATION BY AEROPLANE.

Asked about the aeroplane which the expedition will take, Dr Mawson showed that he had great expectations of this new departure in Polar exploration. The machine will probably be an Eshault-Pelterie monoplane, although this is not absolutely decided. As already announced, Lieutenant Hugh E. Watkins, of the Essex Regiment, will be the aviator to the expedition, and he will probably be accompanied by another Army airman. But the aeroplane will not be used in any "dash for the Pole," that not being the object of the expedition.

"I expect the aeroplane will be of great help to us in innumerable ways," said Dr. Mawson. "The summer is so short and there is so much to do that every hour is of value, and the aeroplane may accomplish as much work in a day as could be done by sledge work in six months. It will be used as a 'scout,' to spy out passes in the mountains, to examine the coast, find out possible harbours, and look for convenient openings. The aeroplane will be able to travel along a hundred miles of coast in a day and come back and report on the general formation. It will be used on fine days to take out materials and "depot" them, either for later aeroplane journeys or to assist sledging parties. There are splendid landings in those regions, the immense flat snowfields offering a perfectly safe alighting ground."

Dr. Mawson pointed out that apart from the commercial and economic possibilities of the continent he is going to explore, the expedition will have a wealth of scientific work to do which will more than justify it. The magnetic charting of this area will be of great value to navigation. Deep-sea trawlings up to 2,000 fathoms will be made, active volcanoes will be explored, and great attention will be given to biological and meteorological research. The latter will be especially valuable, and it is thought that the erection of a wireless station will be of great service to Australasian weather reports. But, above all, the leader hopes that the expedition will be known in years to come as an enterprise which added valuable possessions to the British Empire, and it is as an Imperialist as well as a scientist that he is undertaking the work.

The ship will be under the command of Captain J. K. Davis, who commanded the Nimrod during the latter part of the Shackleton expedition.

The Duke of Sutherland, who has been president of the Royal Automobile Club for many years, has felt compelled to resign that position through ill-health. The Duke of Connaught has consented to become his successor.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

THE HEAD.

I want to see the head of the house, said the pedlar.

I'm sorry, replied Mrs. Minns, but the baby is asleep just now.

BIRDIE AND PET.

What are the names of the newly-married couple in the next flat.

We haven't been able to find out yet. They still call each other Birdie and Pet.

POOR OLD MAID!

Crabbed Old Maid (sarcastically)—I don't suppose there is another baby like that in the world.

Young Mother Oh, yes, there is, I left the other one of the twins at home with mother.

THINGS BEST FORGOTTEN.

Maud—My mamma says she can remember when your mamma kept a grocer's shop.

Marie—My mamma says she can remember how much your mamma owes her for groceries.

IN CLASSIC LANGUAGE.

What is that old proverb about the moss and the rolling-stone? queried the country girl.

A revolving fragment of the palæozoic age collects no cryptogamous vegetation, replied her cousin from Girton.

EASILY KNOWN.

Mrs. Bleecker (upstairs)—Bridget, have you turned the gas on in the parlor as I told you.

The New Domestic Jewel—Yis, mum; can't yer smell it?

SPOILT HER CHANCES.

I think Arthur would have proposed to me last night if you hadn't come into the room just when you did.

What reason have you for believing that?

He had just taken both of my hands in his. He had never held more than one of them at a time before.

THE PLUMBER'S BILL.

Householder—Did the head plumber make those corrections in his bill?

Collector—Yes, He looked it up and found he had overcharged you to the extent of five shillings.

Householder—Ha! Ha! I thought as much.

Collector—But it took him an hour to look the items up and he charges a pound an hour for his time. That'll be fifteen shillings more, please!

SO OBSERVANT?

A bricklayer was one day brought to the hospital severely injured by a fall from a house-top. The medical officer in attendance asked the sufferer at what time the accident occurred.

One o'clock, was the reply.

On being asked why he came to fix the hour so accurately, he answered:—

Because I saw the people at dinner through a window as I was coming down.

GIVING A HINT.

Sir H. Beerbohm Tree one day went into a hotel for a hurried lunch but despite his hurry, he was kept waiting an interminable time. When at length the repast did make its appearance, Sir Herbert looked up at the waiter, and asked gravely:—

Does Job ever stay at this hotel, waiter?

I'm not sure, sir, replied the man, in a matter of fact tone; he may be here now, sir, Shall I enquire, sir?

Yes! answered Tree.

CLEVER CHILD.

Although the baby of the house she was really a clever little child, and quite unique were some of the answers she made to questions addressed to her.

The parson was conversing with her once, and in his usual kindly way, asked, Why is it, little one, that the grass and the trees look greener than usual to day?

The little maid looked but through the window towards the lawn. I expect it is because mother washed the windows this morning was her reply.

THE JAWS OF DEATH.

Man overboard! roared the first mate of the Artful Alice excursion steamer.

Man overboard! roared the second mate running to the taffrail.

Man overboard! roared the crew, joining in.

Man overboard! roared the skipper, remembering the dictum that the captain should always be the last to leave his ship.

Seeing that something must be done, and that if he didn't do it nobody would, a gallant passenger dived in to the briny depths, and, seizing the drowning person by the waist, swam with him to shore.

Sir, groaned the rescued one, if it had not been for you I should most certainly have been drowned. How can I reward you! I am only a poor dentist, but if you will come round my surgery to-morrow morning I will extract every tooth in your head for nothing.

CANDID.

A bachelor farmer, a little past his prime, finding himself hard up, thought the best thing he could do would be to marry a neighbour of his who was reputed to have some bawbees.

Meeting with no obstacles to his wooing, he soon got married.

One of the first purchases he made with part of her money was a horse. When he brought it home he called out his wife to see it.

After admiring it, she said, Well, Sam, if it hadna been for my siller it wadna have been here.

Jenn, Sam replied, if it hadna been for yer siller ye wadna have been here yersel!

NOT A LAUGHING MATTER.

They were gliding round the ballroom to the strains of a soft, dreamy waltz. Suddenly he tripped and fell sprawling to the floor, carrying away a goodly portion of his charming partner's gown. Roars of laughter greeted his contortion, and ruefully he extricated himself from the masses of chiffon and lace.

Reaching the side of a gentleman whose face had not assumed even the ghost of a smile, he burst out gratefully, Sir you are a gentleman! You are the only man in the room who did not grin when I had the misfortune to tear that lady's dress!

Don't think me, my dear sir! replied he of the stony stare. The lady happens to be my wife, and I paid for her dress!

ONLY A WAITER.

He told his sweetheart he was a rich bank clerk, but, alas, he deceived her for he was only a waiter!

One evening they sat together on the same chair gazing dreamily at each other. He had had a very hard day, and he was not in the mood for talking.

James, she whispered, do you love me?

Love you? said James, Of course, I do, dear.

Are you sure you love me?

Yes, dear.

How much?

How much? said James dreamily. Lemme see. Cut off joint, two veg, eightpence; plum duff, tenpence, conee shilling; bread, one penny, One and a penny please!

ANOTHER CHANCE.

Percy Parkington rose and brushed the dust from his knees. Then, drawing himself up to his full height, he gazed resentfully upon the form of Miss Muriel Muggins, who nonchalantly fanned herself the while.

Very well, Miss Muggins, came in bitter tones from Percy. Oh, very well. You have spurned me, it is true! Indeed, you have spurned me twice. But though despair ears my heart, I shall not die! I mean to go into the busy world. I will fight! I will win! My name shall become known, and my riches shall become envied—

Pardon me for interrupting you, Mr. Parkington, interjected Miss Muggins, but when you shall have accomplished all that you may try me again.

NO TACT.

He was a fragile youth, she a maiden fair. They were engaged for the next.

Would you prefer to sit it out? he asked, tenderly. She agreed, and they sat on the stairs.

At last, lady did. The male portion of the partnership rose more hastily than he sat down; his face assumed a very pained expression, and he gasped for breath.

Oh, Mr. Point, what kind of attack is it? exclaimed the girl, excitedly.

What earthly difference does it make so long as it was one? he growled. Then, without a word of apology, he strode away.

But how was she to know that it was just a common, or stair carpet tack that had been acrobatically standing on its head?

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery, to the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SHOPS AT THE CORONATION.

I think I am safe in assuming, says a Home Lady correspondent in mail week, that every woman visitor to London this "Coronation" season will want to see "the shops." And, acting on this assumption, I will try to indicate the best way to perform this rite, to save unnecessary running about. London is such a big place, and there are several shopping centres. Should one be staying in town, Bond-street would be one's first though', for it is famous the world over. There one can purchase model gowns, French bottines, the daintest of dainty lingerie, blouses, and dessous. The prices asked are not to high as one would imagine; for instance, one can get an admirably tailored suit for six guineas, and the garments that hail from this "locality" have a cachet all their own. In Albemarle-street and other streets branching off Bond-street one also finds some clever couturieres. From Bond-street one can walk down Piccadilly, and at the Circus is the home of pretty ready-to-wear garments at most modest prices, "tub" frocks, afternoon marquisette frocks, and evening gowns.

LAWN, LACE, AND CROCHET.

From there one can proceed up Regent-street, where one finds the finest of lawn, linen, lace, and crochet discreetly displayed. There are pretty French petticoats, fashionable hats in all shapes, from the Directoire bonnet to the large, picturesque model adorned with Lancer feathers, silken, woollen and cotton fabrics in the most beautiful shades one can imagine. Aumonieres composed of beautiful tapestry, brocade, and satin "decorations," combs, wreaths, for the coiffure, perfumes and toilet preparations, to beguile the bawbees out of one's pocket or bag. And, even though it is spring, one does not forget furs. Here a word to the wise—now is the season to secure bargains. In Regent-street there are some well-known peltry-mongers, famous not only for the quality of their fur, but for the "cut" of their garments. Off Regent-street is Hanover square, which in addition to sheltering the well-known church, is the home of some of our most successful couturieres. Here it is the Queen's Coronation robes are being made; and here, too, many of our smartest stage frocks are evolved. Close by is a shop which has a great reputation for motoring outfits. Charming bonnets and useful withal, quaint parasols, and smartly cut, all-enveloping wrap-coats. Farther up comes Oxford-street, which is a happy hunting ground for the enthusiastic shopper. There is one house, for instance, which makes a speciality of lingerie at reasonable prices; another which has quantities of Oriental embroideries. There, too, sunshades of the latest mode, adorned with fringe and applique with lace, are to be secured for quite modest sums. Crochet of all kinds is a great line in another house, and the ready-made blouse flourishes like the green bay-tree. As for hats—their name is legion, and at prices which will suit all purses. While should one have a love for quaint old curious and jewellery, there is a thoroughfare quite close to Oxford-circus that is practically devoted to these fascinating trifles. By this time, if one has "done" the shops conscientiously, there is urgent need for a rest and a meal, and one is glad to relate that most of the big houses have a restaurant where daintily served meals can be secured. After a rest, I suggest a visit to Wigmore-street, where sports garments are to be seen in all their glory. Beautiful long knitted silk coats for golf and steamer wear, suede hats, and white serge skirts, smart of cut but not exaggerated in line await one there, with other things which will be discovered for one's self. Or should one prefer to go in the direction of the City, there are some big stores in Tottenham Court-road.

CHILDREN'S FROCKS.

I think that is enough for one day. Another day could be spent in visiting shops in the South-Western district. At Victoria there is Buckingham Palace-road, which owns a good reputation for its reliable houses. Should one need dainty frocks for children at moderate prices, umbrellas, hose in the latest colours, neck fitments or well-cut, ready-to-wear suits, one can "walk up" and prepare to "purchase with avidity," knowing that one will obtain good value. From here one can proceed to Sloane-square, and from there saunter up Sloane-street, where, if things are expensive, one gets value in exclusive designs. Rest gowns of subtle grace; parasols that enhance the charm of the daintiest of gowns; exquisite shoes to accompany pretty frocks; tchus a la Marie Antoinette; hats that awake in one a longing for "more"—in short hosts of beautiful things. At the end of Sloane-street one comes upon Knightsbridge. Here one discovers dressmakers who evolve their gowns, they proudly say, without aid from Paris models, and whose creations show a restraint that is gratifying to the well-bred woman. Here, too, one sees the new flower toque, with daintily posed lace-butterfly and lace muff to match.

DISTINCTIVE WRAPS.

Not far from Knightsbridge is Brompton-road, where one of our big English stores is situate. The gloves, suits, and distinctive wraps procurable there alone are well worth the journey. Space, or the lack of it, forbids that I should go into details but I advise you to go and see. Quite a short distance from Brompton-road is Kensington High-street. There one can find bathing-gowns of smart cut worthy of any French watering-place; dress fabrics that are marked at tempting figures, dressing gowns, hosiery—there are special bargains in black spun silk to be had here—chiffon and ninon scarves at what seem quite inadequate prices, bead and other embroideries—in fact, too many pretty things to enumerate. Another district well worth a visit is Bayswater; and this deserves a whole morning. Here is another big store where one can get anything from hairpins to French models, taking in on the way tortoiseshell toilette sets and leather goods, and English leather, it is hardly necessary to say, bears a good reputation. Here, in the "Grove" (as Westbourne-grove is familiarly called), there is a goodly array of chiffons. The cult of the ready-to wear reaches great heights. And the scarf, that weapon of coquetry, reveals itself in many forms, from that of ninon to the new Lancer feather boa. At Chepstow-place, close by, smart and distinctive frocks are "built to specification," and the most alluring chapeaux await annexation. I have but outlined the streets famous for their shops, and necessarily have omitted some quite important thoroughfares. Even so. I predict, after journeying in the fashion indicated, your bank balance will be considerably reduced; but there will be compensations.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)

the *sure* raising powder, is helpful even to skilled cooks.

Cakes, pastry and piecrust raised with "Paisley Flour" are sure, with ordinary care, to be light, well raised and digestible.

Use one part of "Paisley Flour" mixed with eight parts of ordinary flour.

'Paisley Flour' is made by Brown and Polson, and sold in tins, containing an assortment of serviceable recipes.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 1.] [BOMBAY, June 2.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols	80 11-16	1-8	
do. Bonus	96 1-4		unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	95 3-4		unchgd
do. Govt. securities	4 1-4		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	24 9-16		unchgd
do. 2 months' peace	24 5-8		unchgd
do. in New York	53 -4		unchgd
Exchange on London at sight	25. 9 1-2		1-3
do. at certs	20 44 1-2		unchgd
do. at New York	4'cd 1-4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.		since
do. short London	9th Mar.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	2 1-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank			
Bills, 6 months' sight.	2 1-2		unchgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3-4		unchgd
do. 6 months' fine Trade Bills	3		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 1-4		unchgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans	1 1-2		unchgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchanged.
Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.
Amount paid into the Bank of England, about £225,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—

Bills on Madras ... Rs. 2,50,000 at 1s. 4d.

The Bombay Mails of the 24th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 31st instant.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£29,100,000	Inc. £300,000
Public Deposits	...£1,400,000	Dec. £700,000
Other Deposits	...£61,400,000	Inc. £85,000
Government Securities	£15,000,000	Unchanged
Other Securities	...£29,500,000	Dec. £10,000
Notes and Gold	...£2,990,000	Inc. £2,00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady.	Quiet.
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	...
Manchester	Firm but not active.	
Total Sales	...	6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	1,000
Imports	...	6,000
Mid Americans	...	8 33+0 0
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		10 5-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
7 93	7 91	7 61	7 2.	7 03
+5	+5	+5	+5	+0

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6 97	6 95	6 95	6 95
+7	+7	+07	

New York Offici l n on call July 13-13, Oct 13-2-

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	5,000
Exports to Great Britain	.....
Exports to Continent	16,000
Spot Cotton—	15 85 +05

Futures—Month of July 15-74—31 / Futures—Month of Oct 13-19—01 } Advanced on favourable cables and declined on bearish private crop reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...15 7-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of July	...15 62 unchgd
Do. do Oct.	...11 14 +01
Tone of Spot Cotton	...Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F.... 7 1-16
Buyers—Months—June-July.

WHEAT.

White Chubbs Karachi ...3 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Red Karachi ...3 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Tone of wheat—Quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gurzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...43 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers.—Dunkirk.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...46 1-4—1-2
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers.—Dunkirk.
Brown Cawnpore ...39 7-8—40
Do. Months—July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—Dons.—Antwerp.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...67 3-4—4
Do. Months—June-July—Done.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...6 3-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 12 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3-11—Value—Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	...£ 86 3-4
Yellow Metal	...d 5 7-8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	...£55 1-16

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... 10s.

ARRIVALS—
"Backbergen," "Ellerslie."

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. ...13 5 1-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...July-Aug.
Tone—Steady. Better demand at steady prices.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India 12 4 1-2—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ...June.
Tone—No business.
German Beet-root 88 p. c ...10 6 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...June.
Tone—Steady. Fair demand.
B A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...11 4 1-2 —Sellers
Months of Shipments ...June-August.
Tone—Nothing much doing.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11 1 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments ...June.
Tone—Quiet.
Java—Unchanged. Little more enquiry.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [2ND June, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Bullions	76,800	London	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Bullions	76,800	do	Hongkong Bank
26 Boxes Bullions Sovereigns	16,51,200 / 82,500	do	National Bank
1 Box Bullions	76,800	do	Yokohama Bank
3 Boxes Bullions	2,30,400	do	International Bank
1 Box Bullions	3,1,400	do	Indian Specie Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 31st May, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	33	42,799
S B and C I Railway	43	60,675

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened weak at 1s. 4 31-32d. T.T. and Demand and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance but many of the Banks will not do better than 1s. 4 15-16d. T. T. Private Bills have been placed for the mail at 1s. 4 5-32d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 15-16 to 31-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-32 to 1-8d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-32d. August
Do. do France	...110 1-4
Do. do Marks	..138
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...185
Shanghai "	...173 1-2
Japan "	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 96 7-16 for Cash and 96-3-8 for the Settlement and has remained quiet but steady during the day.

We quote :—

Cash ...	... Rs.	96 7 0
Settlement	... "	96 6 0

BULLION :—
There was no change in London rates on closing yesterday, the quotation for ready silver being 24 9-16 and forward 24 5-8. New York was also unchanged at 53 1-4. The local market opened at 62 9-16 ex-duty for ready and has kept steady throughout the day. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs.	24 0 0
Australian " ...	... "	24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	... "	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	... "	62 9 0
" 1st settlement	... "	62 10 0
" 2nd Settlement	... "	62 12 0

COUNCIL BILLS :—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs, 22'60 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 31-32d. and 57'40 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4d., tenderers receiving 14 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 80 lakhs and for next week the amount to be offered has been reduced to 60 lakhs since the biddings extras have been allotted of Bills at 1s. 4d.

The steamer which left London on the 12th May and arrived to-day with the mail of the 10th May brings £220,000 bar gold, £60,000 silver and £30,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...Rs.	3,50,000
Bombay	... "	2,00,000
Madras	... "	2,60,000
Total...	... "	7,80,000

The steamer which left London on the 19th May and comes with the mail of the 26th May brings £200,000 bar gold and £170,000 silver for Bombay and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...Rs.	4,90,000
Bombay	... "	8,10,000
Madras	... "	7,10,000
Total...	... "	2,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 26th May, and comes with the mail of 2nd June brings £210,000 bar gold £230,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...Rs.	6,70,000
Bombay	... "	9,70,000
Madras	... "	10,20,000
Total...	... "	26,60,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	2,95,000	.....
Other Deposits	23,03,000	.....
Sundries	68,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	1,48,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	84,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised securities	.....	9,36,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized securities	.....	11,82,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	6,93,000
Bullion	30,000	.....
Balance with other Banks.	2,84,000	.....
Sundries	29,000	.....
Cash	53,61,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week.	55,723	47,390	+ 8,333
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 1st June.	2,184,914	29,63,114	—778,200
Shipments for the week Europe ...	51,484	25,983	+25,501
China ...			
Japan ...	100	533	— 433
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	54,584	26,516	+28,068
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 1st June Europe ...	836,622	932,150	—125,528
China ...	12,355	89,552	— 77,197
Japan ...	456,224	743,670	—287,446
Coast Ports ...	27,846	29,010	— 1,162
Total...	1,303,052	1,794,382	—491,330
Afloat in Harbour— Europe ...	9,490	23,549	—14,059
China ...			
Japan ...	25,727	13 93.	+11,775
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1910, to 20th May 1911—7,279 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 31st March 1911—2,999 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	4,501	393,556	420,890
Central India	1,055	142,334	208,017
Barsee and Nagur ...	1,991	109,317	261,645
Berar	6,188	344,720	518,527
Central Provinces ...	2,301	144,434	391,708
Total Oomras ...	16,036	1,134,861	1,700,787
Dholleras	17,246	215,755	214,396
Broach	2,446	215,459	296,472
Compta and Dharwar.	14,572	130,768	164,098
Westerns	790	13,344	26,315
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	464	291,524	405,943
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	3,127	117,300	109,093
Sind	687	54,484	40,843
Persian	55	2,220	3,709
American	63	6,522	823
Egyptian	95	2,117	397
Other sorts	142	533	238
Total ...	55,723	2,184,914	2,963,114

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 1st June, 1911	2,184,914
	2,434,914
Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 1st June, 1911	1,303,052
	1,131,862
Afloat	35,327
	1,096,535
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	529,935
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 2nd June, 1910 ...	566,510
Difference since last week	— 17,727

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
During the early part of the past week the decline in the Home markets continued, but a reaction has since set in and the tone of the market, both for old and new crop, has been steadier. The Bureau Report is expected here to-morrow and we may take it than an increase in acreage of 5 to 6 per cent and an average condition of about 86 per cent has already been discounted. It remains to be seen what the actual Bureau figures will be, but neither or a very bullish nor very bearish report is anticipated. Weather conditions will be the ruling factor in the market from now on, but the question of sufficiency of supplies will play a part in old crop prices for the remaining months, and will become more acute as the present season draws to a close. Yarn cannot be spun on prospects, however good.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as hown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Difference.
Futures July ...	15·73	15·74	+·01
" Oct. ...	13·11	13·14	+·03
Spot ...	15·90	15·85	—·05
New Orleans—			
Futures July ...	15·62	15·62	unchgd
" Oct. ...	13·05	13·14	+·09
Spot ...	15 5·8	15 7-16	—3-16
Liverpool—			
Futures June-July..	7 90	7·93	+·06
" Oct.-Nov...	6·97	7·03	+·06
Spot ...	8·28	8·33	+·05

So far as contract business is concerned, the local market has been "flat, stale and unprofitable" during the week. Fluctuations have been small and business at a standstill. The uncertainty as to an early break of the monsoon, owing to the conditions now prevailing, makes sellers chary of operating in new crops, and it is unlikely that business will be practicable until rain sets in all over the country. In old crop there are sellers of H. E Westerns June delivery and Sawginned but buyers are holding off.

The demand for ready cotton has been moderate, and has run on much the same lines as last week. For export the enquiry has been for high class lots of Oomras and Bengals as also Muthia styles and Khandeish, while mills have bought most descriptions including stapled varieties.

Receipts for the week have been fairly large.

LATER,

The market closes quiet but steady as under :—

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach	Rs.	357-8 June
Good saw Ginned Dharwar...	"	365 do
Do H G Westerns	"	327 do
Do M G do ...	"	329 do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	304-5 March
Fully Good H G Bengals ...	"	242 Jany.
Fine M G Bengal	"	267 "

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	...	5,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	5,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7·98	7 93	7·63	7·22
+02	+02	+03	+01

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7·01	6·98	6 96	6·96	6·93
+01	+01	+01	+01	+01

FREIGHTS.

For cargo shipped before the 15th June (i. e. prior to the monsoon) very fair rates have been obtained, but for shipment after that date, and for July, prices show a distinct drop, and as far as can be seen, a weaker market will prevail for the next month or two.

The principal engagements are :—

HULL.—500 tons wheat at 17s. 6d. first half of June, and 3,000 tons seeds at 13s. 6d. for July.

MARSEILLES.—1,000 tons wheat at 16s. 6d. first half of June.

ANTWERP.—1,000 tons seeds at 14s. 6d. June, 500 tons seeds at 15s. July, and a small quantity of seeds and cotton for prompt shipment at 15s. 6d. and 18s. respectively.

GENOA.—Cotton at 16s. June.

TONNAGE.—Owners here accepted lower prices and two fixtures are reported which show a drop of 1s. 6d. from the rates ruling ten days ago.

S. S. "Glenstrae" Bombay to one selected port at 19s. 3d. D.-W. June.

S. S. "Claveresk" Bombay to one p. p. at 19s. D.-W. June, exclusive of Hamburg and French ports.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The May "suttas" culminated in lower prices owing to buyers preferring to take profits rather than take delivery of goods. A huge quantity has therefore been relieved and pressed for sale, and this has made the Home markets rather sick. As soon as receipts fall off, and these are expected to be reduced very shortly, the markets are likely to improve everywhere. For the present the tendency is downwards.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	11 9 6 B. T.
September ...	Rs.	12 9 6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is easier with a small business passing. Stocks are small and native dealers are not inclined to accept lower prices.

We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore ready ...	Rs.	6 14 0 R. T.
Yellow Cawnpore ready...	Rs.	7 11 0 "
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	Rs.	7 11 0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ...	...Rs.	6 9 0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—
There has been little doing in this market during the week. Prices are almost unchanged.

We quote :—

Bold white 85 per cent.	Rs.	51 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	Rs.	58 0 0
Red Khandwa ...	Rs.	50 0 0
Black Kutni ...	Rs.	43 8 0

CASTORSEED :—
The market is quiet but steady with a moderate business doing.

We quote :—

Ready...	Rs.	35 8 0
Forward...		7 2 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED :—
The market has been quiet and prices are rather easier,

We quote :—
Ready.....Rs. 21 8 0 to Rs. 22 0 0

POPPYSEED :—
A quiet market with little doing.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	9 12 6 B.T.
Forward...	Rs.	10 6 0 R.T.

GROUNDNUTS :—
The market has ruled steady during the week with a fair demand.

We quote :—

Bold ...	Rs.	42 0 0
Small...	Rs.	40 8 0

MOWRASEED :—
The market is easier and prices have declined. There is little doing.

We quote :—
July-August.....Rs. 6 15 0 R.T.

WHEAT:—
The excitement over the May Settlements has subsided, and prices show a lower tendency. Offers from Home are few, and at lower rates than up-country quotations. The volume of business passing is therefore small. Local mills have completed their present requirements, but are prepared to buy for forward delivery in two months which dealers are not offering freely.

We quote :—
White Delhi ready R-R... Rs. 4 11 0 R. T,
White Delhi June-July.... " 5 0 0 "
White Delhi Aug.-Sept ... " 5 2 0 "

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	55,723 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	251,341 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	211,157 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	42,034 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	3,643 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	33,670 "
Groundnuts ...	...	...	7,027 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	20,468 "
Jice ...	...	...	22,602 "
Myrabollams ...	...	...	18,688 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	60,993 "
Mowrasseed ...	...	...	2,927 "
Gram ...	...	...	45,127 "
Joowar ...	...	...	3,629 "
Maize ...	...	...	4,216 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS :—The demand is somewhat slack but prices continue steady.

GREY GOODS :—For these goods also the demand is rather slack but bazaar rates are fairly well maintained owing to the firmness of the Home markets.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market continued quiet, and the enquiry is still for printed scarves and handkerchiefs.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—Here there is very little doing, but the Home markets remain firm.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The Home markets are firm and prices here are steady.

DHOOTIES :—There is little business doing in the local market. The Home markets continue firm.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market has been somewhat higher during the week but prices here show little or no change. The difference in price is so great that no business in forward contracts is practicable. Rupee prices remain unchanged and the demand for ready stocks is rather slow.

PETROLEUM.

			per case
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand ...150°	American	"	5 12 2
Chester Brand ... 75°	Abel A'can	"	4 12 2
Davoe's Brilliant ... 76°	Abel A'can	"	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	"	4 8 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	"	3 10 0
White Camellia			per 2 tins
Brand in tins ...125°		"	3 10 0
Elephant Brand			
Bulk in tins ...125°		"	3 10 0 per 5 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand			
Bulk without tins 125°		"	3 0 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins 125°		"	3 10 0

Unsteady.
The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery Charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukke," per two tins ...	4	3	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons ...	3	9	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2	14	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

SHARES

The market has kept steady during the week, and prices of mill shares in many cases have improved. Bank of Bombay shares, after touching Rs. 1,670 have improved to Rs. 1,675 ; Bank of India's are quiet at Rs. 67 1-2; Indian Specie Bank shares are steady at Rs. 9 1-2; Credit Bank shares at Rs. 9 3-4 and Bank of Burma's have been placed at Rs. 137; Press shares are steady ; Mofussil's have advanced to Rs. 872 1-2; New Berar's are steady at Rs. 535 ; Indian Cotton at Rs. 135 and Volkart's have improved to Rs. 690. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock's have kept unchanged at Rs. 245 X. D.; Badham Pile's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 91 ; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation have ruled at and about Rs. 562 1-2; Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 280 and preference shares at Rs. 238 1-2; The Bombay E. S. & Tramways Co., Ld. ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 130 and preference shares at Rs. 170-2 to Rs. 171 ; Treacher's are steady at Rs. 530; Kemp's are quiet at Rs. 171 ; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 827 1-2; Bombay Flours are steady at Rs. 825 ; Phillip's have improved to Rs. 39; and Shivrajpur's are unchanged at Rs. 16. In Mill Companies, Central's have advanced to Rs. 173 ; swadeshi's to Rs. 1,090; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares to Rs. 1,172 1-2; Crescent's to Rs. 67 1-2; David's to Rs. 385 ; Edward Sassoon Mill shares have been placed at Rs. 186 1-4 ; Framji Petit's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,300 ; Khattau Makanji Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 790 ; Kohinoor's have kept steady at Rs. 657 1-2; Laxmi Cotton at Rs. 1,395; Leopold's have advanced to Rs. 65; Maneckji Petit's to Rs. 2,675; Finlay Mill share to Rs. 240; Morarjee Goculdas' are steady at Rs. 2,800 ; New Great Eastern have been placed at Rs. 170; Phœnix are steady at Rs. 75; Ssassoon Mill shares have improved to Rs. 780; and Standard's to Rs. 960. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad-Prantej ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 620; Amritsar-Patti's have changed hands at and about Rs. 124; Sindh Light Railway old shares have been placed at Rs. 129 and new shares at Rs. 123; and Tapti-Valley Railway shares are quiet at Rs. 481 1-4.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

The Calcutta jute market is quiet to-day, and prices were maintained at yesterday's level. A little business is going on in kutcha bales chiefly for early delivery. In the gunny market there is no sign of improvement in demand and prices show slightly an easier tendency.

The money market is quieter again and business continues dull in the share market. Tea shares were a trifle easier with only a moderate enquiry. A slight enquiry has sprung up for coal shares in view of the improving demand and for freights.

The agents of the Nagaisures Tea Co. announce a final dividend of thirty per cent, making fifty per cent for the year.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW AND CO., LTD.

The following Report of the Directors for the year ending 28th February, was submitted to the shareholders at the third annual general meeting, to be held at the Offices of the Company, 13, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E. C. on Friday, 26th May :—

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their third annual report to the shareholders, together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account, for the year ending 28th February, 1911.

The accounts show a profit of £95,148 11s. 9d., and, after providing for depreciation on buildings and plant income tax, directors' and managing directors' fees, commissions, and the payment of the preference dividend to 31st December, 1910, there is a balance of £52,742 16s. 7d., which the Directors recommend shall be appropriated as follows :—

To pay a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, free of tax, on the ordinary shares ...

To carry to the reserve fund the sum of £30,000.

To pay to the trustees of the employees' Provident Fund £1,000, and to carry forward the balance of £5,742 16s. 7d. to the next year's account.

The retiring Director is Mr. John Herbert Lewes, who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

The auditors, Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., retire and offer themselves for re-election.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

The local Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, has received a telegram from their Head Office at Yokohama, that Baron Korekiyo Takahashi, the hitherto President of the Bank, having accepted the Governorship of the Bank of Japan, Viscount Yataro Mishima and Mr. Junnosuke Inouye have been elected respectively the President and the Vice-President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., at the Directors' meeting held on 1st June, 1911.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Massilia s—4,000 cwts maize, Sanday and Co ; 39 bales wool, K Nagji, and 125 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy 40 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 60 cwts chutney M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 24 bales goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co.
Civilians s—12,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Massilia s—229 cases hides, Cox's Shipping Agency.
FOR GLASGOW.
Massilia s—50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.
FOR MANCHESTER.
Massilia s—44 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Culna s—165 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 330. bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 464 bales cotton, Bombay Co.
Mashona s—58 bales cotton, J Nerbharam and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, 45,200 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, and 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Massilia s—1,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co
FOR BARCELONA.
Massilia s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Forbs s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.
Kelkeren s—2,000 cwts linseed, S Cooverji and Co.
Ivydine s—2,00 cwts buffalo horns, Esmail Mahmad 8,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co ; 880 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.
Alexandra s—4,000 cwts linseed 8,000 cwts rapeseed K Daveehand and Co ; 6,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 3,001 cwts rapeseed and 201 cwts mustardseed A Blaschek and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co.
Clan senclain s—1,500 tons manganese ore M Dugal.
Baron Cawder s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co,
FOR PORT SAID FOR ORDER.
Dargai s—100,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.
FOR GENOA.
Civilians s—2,000 cwts linseed H Goculdas and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1,260 bales cotton, Ralli Bros 330 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 22,600 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros ; 300 bales cotton, Bombay and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat and 3,000 cwts linseed 1,000 cwts castorseed, 8,000 cases gingellyseed Luis Dreyfus and Co.
Feroozi s—3,013 cwts wheat C Bogiano and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed H Goculdas and Co.
FOR SANTARDAN.
Massilia s—50 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Mussel a s—200 cases skins Enrico N Stein.
FOR HAIPHONG.
Dleta s—5 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Delta s—75 cwts sharkfins M J Joomabhoy and Co; 150 cwts bhassbole A H Mavji and Co; 150 cwt sharkfins Ahmad Husen 125 cwts sharkfins E Moladina and Co ; 200 cwts gum S Cooverji and Co ; 500 bales twist Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co 161 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Delta s—40 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Delta s—100 bales cotton, M Goculdas and Co 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Delta s—700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1911-1912 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate Rs.
In May 1911. Bengal ...	65,50,000	76,61,800	11,11,800	.....
In April 1911. Bombay ...	Nil.	41,300	41,300	.....
Total ...	65,50,000	77,03,100	11,52,600	.....

Two Sales of Bengal Opium and one month's Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

Presidency.	Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate. Rs.
To end of May 1911. Bengal ...	13100000	15348600	2248600	.....
To end of April 1911. Bombay ...	Nil	41300	41300	.....
Total ...	13100000	15389900	2289900	.....

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st March 1911 ...	...Rs.	1,29,801
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs.	4,262
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st March 1911	...Rs.	4,25,224
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs.	8,394

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st March 1911 ...	...Rs.	28,123
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs.	522
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st March 1911	...Rs.	83,172
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs.	2,379

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st March 1911 ...	...Rs.	11,156
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs.	402
Total earnings from 1st January to 31st March 1911	...Rs.	32,354
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs.	1,996

AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 20th May 1911	...Rs.	7,000

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, May 19.

THE CALL OF THE CORONATION.

What promises to be a very remarkable meeting is to be held at Queen's Hall on the 20th of this month, under the chairmanship of the Lord Chancellor. It is to be for men only, and particularly for men who have been brought up in the traditions of our public schools and Universities; and its purpose is to be the consideration of the solemn significance of the great ceremony in Westminster Abbey which will then be so close at hand, and of the ways in which such men can best serve the welfare of their country. The Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, and the Duke of Devonshire have already promised to speak; while among those who have consented to give their support to the meeting are Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour. Party rivalries, religious differences, and class distinctions may well indeed vanish before such a summons as this. Neither can any one who has read and thoughtfully considered the speeches of the King during the past year, and particularly the noble composition which he read on the dais of the Victoria Memorial recently avoid the feeling that such a meeting as that proposed will also enjoy the profound approval of his Majesty. To our King the Coronation will be the most solemn event in his whole life; and for the men of the Empire to regard it as a mere pageant would be for them to miss the whole spirit and strength of its inspiration. The King will make solemn vows of service to his people and his Empire on that day; and happy will it be for England if his subjects follow his example.

WESTMINSTER AND DELHI.

There is a certain tiresome iteration about the charge that an Indian Budget empties the House of Commons, and that the ordinary untravelled member cares little or nothing for the difficulties and details of the great administration he is often so ready to condemn. Nor are the Anglo-Indian cynics who point this out likely to admit much virtue in the desire of many members to attend the King's Durbar at Delhi next December. For when the gorgeous East bedecks herself "with lavish hand," she is calculated to dazzle Western eyes, without altogether opening them to the complexity of Indian problems and affairs. And that is why so many sightseers came back from the last Durbar eloquent and positive without being necessarily better-informed. But now discouragement comes from an unexpected quarter. In reply to a requisition concerning cost, the Durbar reception officials cable Home that all the available camping space is taken up. New reservations, with the necessary outfit of sanitation and electric light, will mean a cost of £200 per head, exclusive of conveyancer. No wonder that this tariff has rather upset the calculations of members accustomed to have their path smoothed on gala days by an energetic Office of Works. Still, one hope the group will be large and representative, for even a flying glimpse like this is beneficial, let the tanned and hardened Anglo-Indian cynic talk as he will. And the sight of a myriad tents of Governors and Sultans and Maharajahs, ranged upon the plain outside the Kashmir Gate, will leave an impression which the least of Little Englanders should find it hard to efface.

THE WISDOM OF EXPERIENCE.

Sir Eldon Gorst has had to face much criticism since he became responsible for the well-being of Egypt, but he is certainly not one of those rulers who "learn nothing and forget nothing." His latest annual report contains the frankest confession of failure on behalf of the policy with which his name has been chiefly identified, and he deliberately endorses the lessons which are to be derived from the attempt to force democratic methods upon a nation which is still a long way removed from the capacity of putting them to fruitful use. British responsibility for Egypt, says the Consul-General, is at the present time incompatible with the policy of "encouraging the development of so-called representative institutions." And the worst of such experiments is that they are ascribed, not to high-souled philanthropy upon our part, but to commonplace funk. The establishment of the Legislative Council has only led the Nationalists to believe that they had but to cry a little louder and assassinate a little faster and they would get rid of us altogether. So that our present task, in the words of Sir Eldon Gorst, is "to make the Egyptians understand that his Majesty's Government do not intend to allow themselves to be hustled" into a course which they do not regard as making for Egypt's benefit.

THE EDINBURGH FIRE.

At a time when our risks of calamity like this at the Edinburgh Empire Theatre have been increased by the erection of so many smaller halls of entertainment, it is strange that a large and well-managed house should have fallen so completely victim to the flames. It was one of the most popular enterprises of an important syndicate, and was to have been honoured by the presence of their Majesties during their forthcoming visit to the northern capital. We are not a superstitious people, but our blood freezes at the thought of what might have happened two months later Happily we all know the safeguards imposed by modern legislation, and the way in which the iron curtain saved the audience is a proof of the efficiency of one method of prevention among many. Unfortunately, the means of temporary salvation for an auditorium is also the means of concentrating danger on the stage and its surroundings. The victims, reported—eight or more, according to the last researches—may have been stupefied in their dressing-rooms, or, in any case cut off from safety before they were even aware of danger. In such a case the performers are in far worse plight than the ordinary staff, for the very alertness which is the breath of the variety stage leads their comrades to assume that every one has found escape. And, unfortunately, as is often the case, the remains of the building will offer little or no evidence of the cause of disaster.

THE DOCTRINE OF FAIR COMMENT.

Some highly moral maxims were spoken to the members of the Newspapers Society by Mr. Justice Scrutton at their annual dinner during the week. He spoke up for "the doctrine of fair comment, which should be one of the articles of the Magna Charta of newspaper proprietors," for "an honest expression of opinion . . . was fair comment which should be allowed, even though derogatory and disparaging to the person about whom it was made." His expressed belief that "public opinion had been shocked by some of the verdicts that had been given recently in libel actions" was a striking comment from a judge, and an instructive instance of the judicial estimate of modern juries. If the Magna Charta of the Press were to be drafted by Mr. Justice Scrutton the publicist could be content to leave his fate in that most excellent judge's hands; but it is to the High Court of Parliament that the issue has to be submitted, and that tribunal is apt to be swayed by other than judicial considerations. We shall be some time in getting that Magna Charta, and the best we hope for in the meantime is that Mr. Justice Scrutton's extra-judicial dicta may be read and inwardly digested by the members of Parliament in whose hands it lies to do justice to the honest publicist.

AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION.

Nothing in Sir George Reid's lecture on Australia on Monday was more interesting than the statistics of immigration which he gave. As every one now realises, the great need of Australia is men and women; and, curiously enough, there have been Australian Governments which were unable to see this patent fact. Instead of being encouraged, immigration was actively discouraged; and as Sir George Reid pointed out, during the years 1896-1900 the population of Australia actually decreased. Even now it is not increasing at anything like the desirable ratio, and last year's gain of 37,500 is only a little better than nothing when we consider the vast spaces and the vast opportunities which await the settler in that great continent. Happily, as Sir George Reid pointed out, the heart and spirit of Australia are so sound that there is no reason to view the future of the Commonwealth with any other feelings than those of pride and confidence. Its magnificent climate, the open-air life of its people, their freedom from all cant and sham, their love of soldiering as well as of all manly sports, and their loyalty to the King and to the Empire, as well as their fierce local patriotism—and these things are factors in a thoroughly healthy and hopeful situation. But it is still the urgent duty of all the State Governments to encourage the capable immigrant in every possible way. They should take Benedick's hint—"The world must be peopled.

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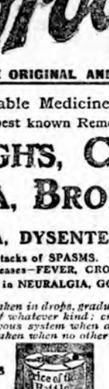

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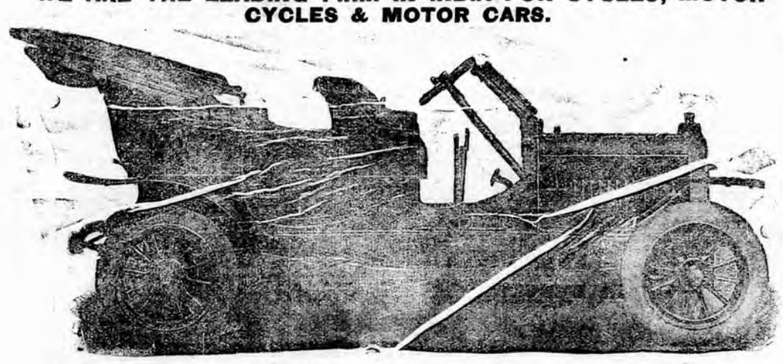

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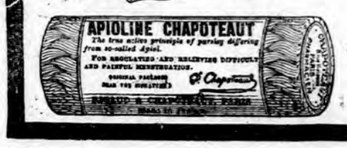

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